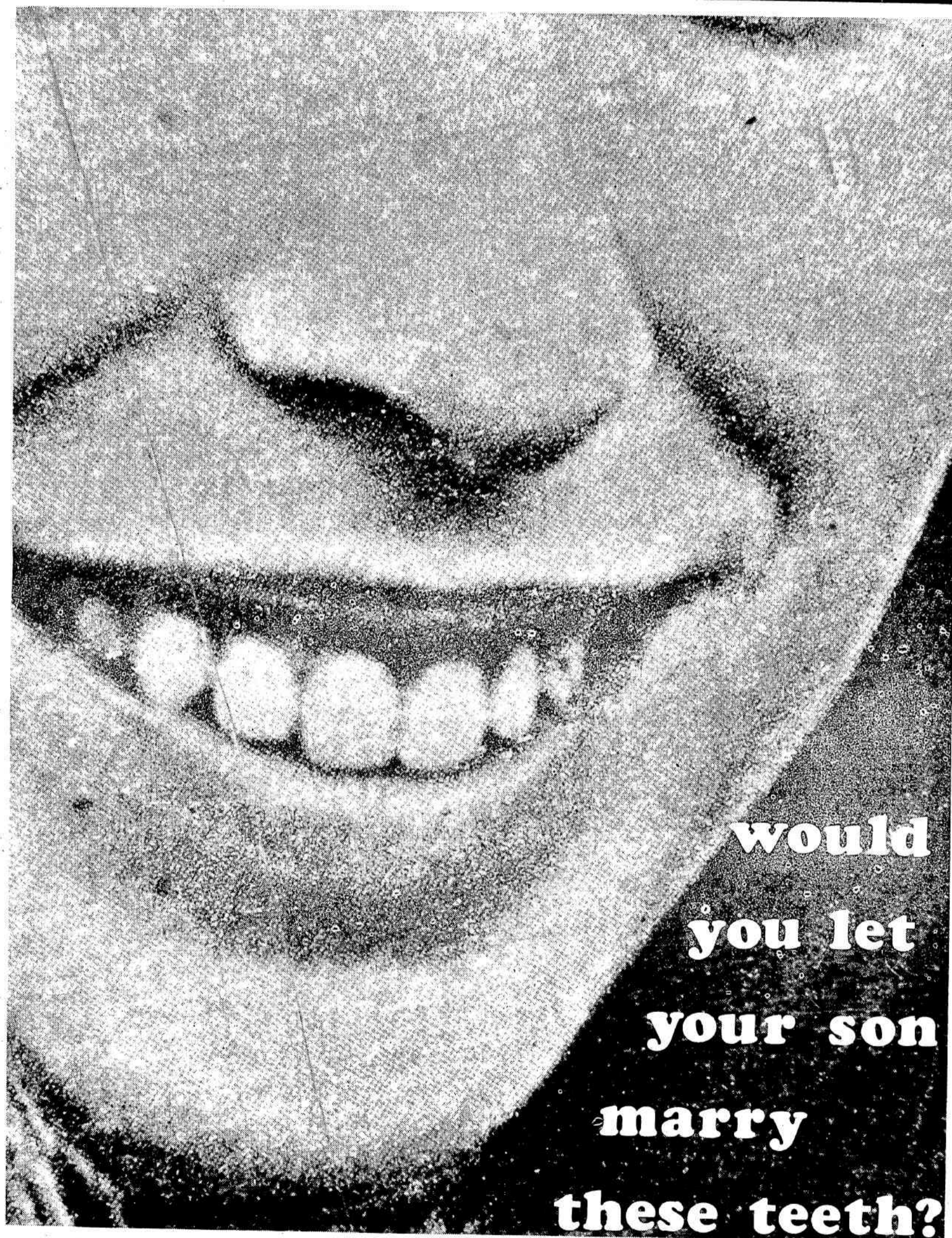


WORONI

THE JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION. VOL. 22, No. 5 April 22, 1970 Price: 10c.



would
you let
your son
marry
these teeth?

EDITORIAL

The significance of the motion concerning Princess Anne's visit to this University and the SRC should not be lost on any student. For a boycott of Royalty to be considered at all should cause most students to think of the issues at hand. And it is hoped that a very large number of students will come to the meeting (on Thursday night) to consider this boycott.

Why boycott Princess Anne? May I make this point quite clear; the motion is not being put merely as a rebuff to Royalty, and in fact the question of the rights and wrongs of the Monarchy has nothing to do with it. The reason for the boycott is to register a protest against the Captain Cook Bicentenary Celebrations which completely disregard the fact that Aborigines have suffered through the 200 years of white rule and have not shared in the wealth and progress of this nation.

The Royal Family is visiting Australia primarily to take part in these celebrations and that is why they are involved in this proposed boycott. They are here to join in celebrating 200 years of advance, of progress, and of affluence. But for so many Aborigines, these 200 years have brought degradation, discrimination and poverty. Look at Dareton, Palm Island, Yirrkala, Wave Hill, Cape Barren Island, Yarrabah. How can we celebrate with this situation still here today?

And what have the 200 years actually done to the Aborigines? In Tasmania it was genocide; in Victoria attempted genocide; in N.S.W. and Queensland, the whites were much tamer - they just conducted occasional "hunts" (the last of which was well into this century); in South Australia they have only just realised that you can't have women teaching puberty-aged Aborigines; again in Queensland scurvy amongst Aborigines is disregarded and a woman charged with manslaughter when her child died of scurvy. And we can go on and on: in Western Australia and Northern Territory mining on ancient Aboriginal grounds is the accepted thing and little or no compensation is provided back to N.S.W. and we can see the town of Dareton where the Aborigines live at the dump; up again to Queensland where at Palm Island, an Aboriginal needs permission even to see relatives, and in Brisbane, Aborigines are disallowed from a hotel because of 'rowdiness'. The list is endless. No, this SRC must register its protest against these extraordinary injustices by publicly boycotting these hypocritical celebrations. And to do so they must also boycott Princess Anne and her visit to this University.

At NUAUS conference the delegation from ANU voted again and again for motions complaining about discrimination against Aborigines. Let them now show their real colours and make a concrete stand for Aboriginal Rights. Join Abschol, FCAATSI and all the other Aboriginal organisations in objecting to 200 years of sorry white supremacy and celebrate instead the deaths and sublimation of Aborigines over this period.

Perhaps it is unfortunate that Royalty is involved in his boycott - but Royalty is involved because Royalty involved itself in the Bicentenary Celebrations. Whether Princess Anne is a sweet-shy young thing has nothing to do with it; that she is Princess Anne and this part of the Monarchy, has nothing to do with it. She happens to be one of the leading persons involved in this unfortunate event in this nation's unfortunate history and WORONI at least "are not amused."

A.S.P.

APOLOGY

In the front page editorial of the last issue of WORONI it was stated that the SRC Treasurer's "incompetence was epitomised by leaving out a debt of \$1,000 in the 1969 SRC accounts".

This allegation is in fact not true. WORONI withdraws this allegation and apologises to the SRC Treasurer, Mr. Stephen Duckett, for this mistake.

A.S.P.

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letterslettersl

Dear Sir,

Vice Chancellor, Sir John Crawford, and the Board of the School of General Studies, have refused the Student Associations request that lectures be cancelled on May 6th so that students and staff can participate in the Moratorium activities. It is argued that such a cancellation would indicate the University's official support of the aims of the Moratorium and this is not the policy of the A.N.U.

However, when the administration annually cancels all classes for the Friday of Bush Week, is it necessarily supporting the Scavenger Hunt, the Iron Man Race and other activities? Did it officially support the removal of the 'POLICE' sign and the painting from the War Memorial in 1965?

Obviously not. Lectures may not be compulsory, but without their cancellation lecturers and tutors may feel obliged to hold their classes on that day.

The point of cancelling classes in Bush Week, is to enable all students and staff to take part in the somewhat frivolous festivities. The point of the students' request to cancel lectures on Moratorium Day, is to enable all students and staff to show their commitment to the withdrawal of Australian troops from Vietnam.

In both cases, there is no compulsion, since those who do not wish to participate in the activities can spend the day in the library. The refusal to cancel lectures on Moratorium Day suggests that there is one rule for Bush Week and another for the Moratorium.

Liese Baker.

Dear Sir,

The 41st SRC was 'elected' recently but by whom?

We believe that it is essential that this SRC be dissolved, and new elections held, as soon as practicable after the Annual General Meeting of the Students Association on 27th April.

We do not contest the legality of this election; however, certain features of its conduct must, we feel, compel students to take action.

First - the inadequacy of publicity in regard to the calling of nominations. Printed notices were posted on all notice boards; how many students read, indeed how many even notice these unimpressive missives. It is an established fact that in order to catch and hold students' attention, large, eye-catching posters are essential.

Second - the 'election' itself. A total of sixteen nominations for the fourteen positions were lodged. Two nominees withdrew their nominations on the assumption that they would be co-opted to the new SRC. This blatant denial of the right of the student body to choose its own representatives is, in our eyes sufficient cause to question the moral validity of this election. 'Russian Roulette' in which no-one loses is a unique way to conduct an election.

Third - The 41st SRC has been placed in an unenviable position, almost in fact, an untenable one. It will take office, on the 27th April, surrounded by the aura of malpractice associated with its inception. This could be used by some to question its authority and mandate to act as the vehicle of student opinion.

Finally - There must be no stigma attached to the election of any SRC. How can the 41st SRC be expected to command the respect of its constituents and of the other university bodies with whom it must deal?

For these reasons we urge all students to attend the annual general meeting on the 27th April at 8.00 p.m. in the Union. Come, bring democracy back to the campus.

Alan Gordon Tricia Dutton
Science II Arts II

Dear Sir,

Rather than hold a Moratorium Day in which many who wish to are still unable to express their disgust at the Australian involvement in Vietnam or any other wars, the following Public Opinion Poll might be run in Canberra. Instructions are as follows:

1. Select about 20% of the population.
2. Ask all under voting age to step forward. Remove tongue and neo-cortex, conscript, send to Vietnam.
3. Ask all Public Servants in the remainder to step forward. No need to remove tongue, as they are not allowed freedom of speech in any case. Remove neo-cortex just in case they learn that they are able to think. Hand out a few promotions to keep them happy and unworried by reality.
4. Ask if any of the remaining oppose the war. Arrest them on suspicion of treason, communism, and take photos for ASIO files. Put them away for the moment - we can shoot them when we have to.
5. As only a few are left, divide them into two groups. Send one into Parliament to govern while the others are sent on an all-expenses-paid world tour for "Negotiations" and "Further Discussions".

Surely this would provide the people with a more democratic voice than the present system?

Ross Frank

Dear Editor,

It was with much revulsion and disgust that my attention was drawn to a photograph (with a caption), and an article in the last issue of Woroni. I am sure you must agree that it was comparable in its degenerate moral tone to that of "Eskimo Nell", published recently in Tharunka.

I am of course referring to that photograph on page four of Woroni, which shown H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales, apparently dressing, or should I say, tightening the corset of another gentleman attired unfortunately only in his underwear and a pair of long socks. To take advantage of our future Australian King (as, sadly enough, H.M. Elizabeth II will eventually pass on to even higher service), in one of his theatrical triumphs revolts me.

By jove, however, it did not stop there. The writer then insinuated in his article that a large percentage of A.N.U. students were republican in their attitude. Naturally, I am sure this is not the case, for I know, deep down, that they feel strong bonds of loyalty to their Queen, and are concerned to demonstrate their real sentiments.

I have no doubt that as the Royal Family visits Canberra in the near future, many will be out in person, flourishing their Union Jacks as a welcoming gesture to their Monarch and Her family. I am sure that as this opportunity to show their true loyalty presents itself, they will be anxious to display their deep-rooted pride in T.R.H. Queen Elizabeth II, Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh, Charles, Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

I might also take this opportunity to remind them that a replica of the Union Jack may be purchased at David Jones Limited, a department store situated in the Civic Centre, Canberra, at the moderate price of approximately half a crown. May we pray that the visit of H.R.H. Princess Anne to A.N.U. will be a jolly good show for all, and may we also trust that never again will such outrageous filth be published in this paper.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

By HER MAJESTY'S humble servant.
Patrick Power
on behalf of the Monarchist Society ANU

BAN ON ANNE AT A.N.U. LIKELY



A motion calling for an SRC boycott of the visit to the University by Princess Anne is to be put to the Students' Association on the eve of the visit.

On Thursday 23rd April at a General Meeting to consider the participation Committee's recommendations an additional motion has been added to the agenda moved by Andrew Podger, Editor of WORONI. The motion reads:

"That the ANU Students' Association objects to any implicit support given to the Captain Cook Bicentenary Celebrations by the SRC or any SRC member

because of the discrimination and lack of civil rights accorded to many groups of Aborigines who have been forgotten in this celebration of 200 years of white rule;

And that, as the Royal Visit to Australia is primarily to take part in the Bicentenary Celebrations, the Students' Association hereby registers its disapproval of the official visit to this University by Princess Anne;

And that the ANU Students' Association requests that Mr. Cunliffe, or any SRC member not take part in the Royal

visit to this University on Friday next as Representative of the Association or SRC."

The motion is in fact, merely in support of the NUAUS policy formulated in February this year which asks for a boycott by all student representatives of all Cook Bicentenary Celebrations and the Royal Visit. Despite Sydney University Women's Union's disregard for this boycott, Mr. Podger has expressed his desire that ANU should in fact support the boycott.

Only at Easter, the FCAATSI conference reaffirmed its objections to the Celebrations, and in three capital cities Aborigines have registered their protests by marches.

Mr. Podger emphasised that, although he personally does not support the Monarchy, it is on the grounds of the Bicentenary Celebrations and the Aboriginal Rights alone that he is putting his motion.

Princess Anne is due to arrive at the University at 3.15 p.m. on Friday (the day after the meeting considering this motion) and is to be escorted around the university by Mr. Cunliffe, President of the SRC. Others who are to be presented to Her Highness are Miss Penny Chapman (Chairman of the SRC Cultural Affairs Committee), Mr. Rakesh Ahuja (Chairman of the Union Board), Mr. Richard Refshaug (Deputy Chairman of the Union Board), and Mr. Charles Alexander (an SRC member).

During the visit, Princess Anne is to tour the S.G.S. Library, talk to any students who are about the Union lawn and to have afternoon tea in the Union Lounge. The Vice-Chancellor will officially welcome her to the University.

If Mr. Podger's motion is carried, then it should be binding on Mr. Cunliffe, Miss Penny Chapman, Mr. Charles Alexander and perhaps Mr. Richard Refshaug. (Mr. Refshaug is also a member of the SRC.) Everyone is urged to attend this extremely important meeting on this Thursday night - the significance of such a motion even being put is immense for both supporters and the opposition.

The Students' Representative Council has come forward with some radical proposals for the reorganisation of the university to allow greater student participation. These proposals include major changes to the organisation of Departments, the seating of students on the Board of the School, and student participation in staff appointments and promotions.

In endorsing the proposals, the council said that it viewed their implementation as "a significant and necessary step in the responsible involvement of students in the governing of the University."

The S.R.C. has drawn up a draft submission which will go to a general meeting of students on Thursday, 23rd April.

These proposals arise from a widely held belief that students should be involved in many aspects of university government from which they are presently excluded. The S.R.C. also sees a need for various improvements in participation arrangements, make them more effective and meaningful. Considerable dissatisfaction has already arisen from the new procedures introduced last year. The S.R.C. wants to remedy this situation.

The S.R.C. has decided to press for additional changes in the hope that students will be increasingly willing to contribute to the government of the university. In this way they will have a say in courses and other matters which affect them, while adding a different viewpoint to discussions in the university.

more of STUDENT POWER

The S.R.C. set up a Participation Committee in November 1969, and these proposals arise from the recommendations of that Committee.

There is at present one undergraduate member of University Council. Council agreed last year that this number should be increased to three, one of whom should be the S.R.C. President. The necessary changes to the University Act are being considered by Federal Cabinet at the moment.

While making several suggestions as to how the undergraduate reps on Council should be elected, the S.R.C. is proposing that more students should sit on Committees of University Council. It is also recommending that Council meetings be open to observers, and that non-confidential Council papers should be available to all students. It is pressing for the acceptance of these principles at all levels of the University.

At the opposite level of university government, the participation proposals of the S.R.C. urge that Heads of Departments be appointed for a fixed three-year term. They should be responsible to their departmental committees. The S.R.C. is proposing that any member of academic staff from the position of Senior Lecturer be able to hold a Headship of a Department. It would also like to see greater responsibility given to Departmental Liaison Committees.

These proposals concerning Departments would allow greater choice in the appointment of a Head of Department. They would also make the departmental organisation more responsive to the interests and views of staff and students.

In what may be the most important of these proposals, it is recommended that the S.R.C. President and students from each Faculty sit on the Board of the

school. Although it is the major academic body of the University, the Board has no student members as yet.

Entering completely new ground, the draft submission seeks recognition of student views in the assessment of teaching ability. It also seeks to have a student on the Promotions Committee of the Board.

The S.R.C. proposes that the Pro-Chancellor be elected by a commonroll of students, staff and graduates. This is designed so that participation will affect all students, as well as the rest of the university community. A round table as at Macquarie University, is sought as a means of involving lay members of Council in the activities of the University.

The sum total of these proposals is a plan for far more meaningful student involvement in university decision-making. The S.R.C. is attempting to improve existing arrangements and also to introduce some major changes in organisation.

Copies of the draft submission, embodying these proposals, are available in the Union.

A general meeting of students is being held this Thursday night, 23rd April, to discuss the draft submission and to decide on where it believes changes and advances in student participation are needed.

The time of the meeting is 8 p.m. and the venue is the Upstairs Dining Room of the union.

NOTICE OF MEETING

A General Meeting of the A.N.U. Students' Association will be held in the Union at 8.00 p.m. on Thursday 23rd April.

It will consider the proposal of the Participation Committee for a Second Submission on Student Participation in University Government.

The major recommendations are:-

- that first year students be included in participation arrangements.
- that some students should attend departmental meetings
- that Heads of Departments should not be permanent appointments
- that students' views on the teaching ability of staff should be taken into consideration in staff appointments and promotions.
- that students sit on the Board of the School
- that meetings of University Council and other bodies be open to students to attend as observers.
- that students should have access to the non-confidential papers of University Council and other major bodies in the University.
- that lay members of University Council should be more involved in the activities of the University.
- that the Pro-Chancellor be elected by a common roll of students, staff and graduates.

These proposals and other relatively minor ones are being drawn up into a draft submission, copies of which will be available before this meeting.

THIS MEETING IS TO DISCUSS AND DECIDE ON WHERE IT BELIEVES CHANGES AND ADVANCES IN STUDENT PARTICIPATION ARE NEEDED.

Mark Cunliffe (President)

Any other motions by 5 p.m. MONDAY 20th APRIL.

MORATORIUM

The Canberra Vietnam Moratorium Committee will sponsor a march and teach-in on Wednesday 6 May as part of National Moratorium Week in Australia.

The objectives of the Moratorium Week are to convince the people and government of Australia that the continuation of the Vietnam War and National Service are opposed by growing numbers of thoughtful citizens, and that direct participation in the political process is a valid part of democratic society. On 6 May, the rally will be addressed by leading politicians, trade unionists, academics and others, responsible, conscious-striker members of the community. Mr. Gough Whitlam, leader of the federal opposition, will give the first address.

Following the addresses, a teach-in will be held on the Parliament lawn, during which speakers will address themselves to a wide range of issues and problems that have been caused or ignored because of Australia's pursuit of very tenuous objectives in Vietnam. Among the topics at the teach-in will be environmental pollution, Australia's attitude toward New Guinea, Australia's internal economic structure, and her relations with other nations. The Vietnam War has taught the citizens of western democracies that they can no longer afford to leave the responsibilities of government solely in the hands of elected leaders, who too often lose sight of the needs and wishes of their constituents. Political power must be returned to the people and freed from the grip of arrogant politicians who believe that democracy consists only of vaguely defined and infrequent election campaigns. A citizen should need only a voice and a conscience to be the equal of anyone in politics. When politicians lose sight of this principle, they must be superseded.

The next issue of WORONI will be entirely devoted to a discussion of the Vietnam war and its aftermath, our polluted, crowded and increasingly repressive society. Each student at this university must realize his validity in society, and his obligation to support the Moratorium. If you do not act now, it could be too late to act again.

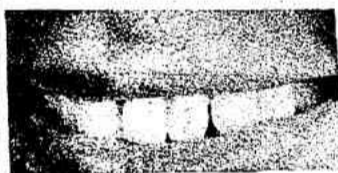


**A.N.U.
STUDENTS'
ASSOCIATION**

**ANNUAL
GENERAL
MEETING**

**Union
Refectory**

**Monday
April 27th
8.00 p.m.**



DENTAL SUBMISSION

The Students' Representative Council at the Australian National University released a submission on 13th April, to University Council, on provision for student dental care.

The S.R.C. proposes that the University should extend its student welfare facilities to include a dental service, which would commence operation before 1973. This service would offer full dental treatment to students at a 25% reduction in charges.

In a carefully prepared submission, the S.R.C. came to the conclusion that entry into a dental benefits scheme is impractical and not financially beneficial for most students. It therefore,

argues for the establishment of a university dental service, requiring initial finance by the University and possibly a small annual subsidy.

Although it is meant primarily for full-time undergraduate and postgraduate students, the S.R.C. proposes that part-time students, staff members and families of students should use the facilities in order to maximise economical operation of the service.

The President of the Students' Association, Mr. Mark Cunliffe, stated today that the S.R.C. based its submission on a series of beliefs. "Every person needs regular dental care", Mr. Cunliffe said, "but most students, particularly full-

timers cannot afford the high costs involved in regular dental treatments. Our proposal is designed to encourage all students to maintain their teeth in good condition, and to enable them to do so without increasing their financial burdens while at University". Many Australian universities already make provision for students to obtain cheaper dental care, usually by an arrangement with their Dental Faculty. Since the A.N.U. had no Dental Faculty the former Welfare Officer of the Students' Representative Council, Mr. Andrew Bain, had investigated all possible alternative methods of providing dental care, and had realised that a Dental Service as outlined was the only feasible method. "If this submission is accepted, it will be a result of Andrew's devotion to the welfare of A.N.U. students, and a fitting reward for the hours he spent in the preparation of the document", Mr. Cunliffe said.

"The S.R.C. was not seeking special privileges for University students," Mr. Cunliffe stated. "What we are suggesting is a logical extension of the present Preventative Dental Service which is provided in primary and secondary schools. We see no reason for this service to cease at the end of school, and seek its continuation into Tertiary education".

The S.R.C. proposals will be considered by the Welfare Committee of University Council on this Wednesday, 15th April.

the "leaders" are old and most of the followers are impressionable yet-to-mature youths. They are still disorganised, still arguing with each other about what they want to do, and still haven't taken the hint that they ain't wanted here! They are trying to provide an Australian Fantasyland, to restore dead ideologies, and to replace scientific objectivity with mythological absurdities.

The National Socialist Party of Australia, or, NSPA began operations in the ACT during December, 1967. The author of this article was a foundation member. He later withdrew.

Who are they? What are they trying to prove? And who cares anyhow? They are an insignificant minority of maladjusted individuals sparsely scattered throughout the cities of Australia. There can be no more than 500 altogether. Most of

What are they? Not German. Not Aussie, either. They don't belong anywhere. It is awareness of this that makes them fear imagined enemies (e.g. Jews), and clutch at the warped ideals of grandeur. They feel insecure, inferior, needing identification: If they dress like overgrown boy-scouts, follow any old senile father image (Ah! Don't remind them of

Freud - they don't like him), then they feel significant. If they carry on with big-shot talk of how loyal they are to the Nation, how much they love their country etc, then they begin to feel that they are indispensable to the nations welfare and their existence is thereby justified.

In Dec. 1967 the Canberra Times gave the NSPA considerable publicity. There was an arrangement between the NSPA and CT that the paper would get all the party news so long as it was favourably written up. The party also got headlines such as "RSL Calls for Check on Nazis" (C.T. 24/6/68), "Nazis Unite" (CT 5/8/68), or the Courier's front-page "Nazi Youth Corps in ACT" (28/2/68). Even WORONI featured an article (25/6/68). It was obvious that the papers were sensationalizing. A four man group had been transformed into an Army! But the publicity was good for the party: many rightwingers, especially schoolkids, wanted to join. The pagan drama of the Third Reich rigmorole was too much for the impressionable youngsters to resist, especially after it had all been glorified in Cinemascope by Hollywood. Still it is worth noting that this author, while a member, never met a German interested in the party; nor did he meet any Jews or Communists trying to "get at him" (he was told they would).

Leaders of the party were T. Cawthron and Ferenc Molnar (ACT), D. McAuliffe a railway worker (SA) W. Stoddart (Qld - later expelled), T. Wordley - landowner (N.T.) J. Stewart - farmer (NSW) L. Ritchie (handling Race matters in New Guinea, A. Benson (Vic) J. Hughes (TAS). When Cawthron and Molnar called a meeting to unite all the parties - only one representative from Melbourne turned up. A second attempt in 1968 also failed - due to opposition by a more-radical comic-opera group in Sydney (the jackboots and paraphernalia mob, led by Arthur Smith).

Cawthron, a dreamer-type, is genuinely devoted to his "Race and Nation", has a Hitler moustache and a speech impediment. His hair is dark but his eyes are blue. And he "has a pedigree", he says. Frank Molnar, the real force behind the party at that time is a stocky Bauer-type with heavy Hungarian accent, the temperament of a spoiled child and a remarkably paranoid disposition. (He's afraid the Yids are out to get him!!!) He, too, is moustached. He is married with two attractive young children both blond. Frank was a Hungarian Nazi, during the war. Both he and Ted work at ANU

At first the Canberra party had only "un-official" liaison with the Sydney jackboots and paraphernalia mob led by Fuhrer Smith (recently released from Goulburn Training Centre). Later Smith was arrested in Sydney for unlawful possession of arms, and the NSW party disintegrated. About this time ASIO woke up, heard the screams of (get this) Arthur Calwell, and the RSL and started investigations. In Canberra the hard work was left to Dect. Sergeant Ron Dillon. You may have seen him at the Uni demo's, but don't dislike him, he's a freind of the Aussie citizen with a remarkably humane flexible approach to his life and work. As well as chasing Nazi's, he lectures, writes news articles and was once a champion ballroom dancer.

Briefly, NSPA policies are:

"To maintain a homogeneous Australia, moulded from European Stock"
 "Private and co-operative enterprise as opposed to State Control"
 "Incentive payments or profit sharing schemes in all enterprises"(for the individual)
 "Freeing our (Aust.) economy from the bondage of international bankers and High Finance".
 "Australian defence should be organised into an efficient fighting force."

"Australia should leave the alien-dominated United Nations."
 "Eventual confederation of Australia and New Zealand."
 "We support the principal of Racial Pride"
 "Abolition of State Parliaments"
 "Emancipation of Aborigines by way of separate development".

In Canberra, until 1969, the party had only five active members: Ted Cawthron, Molnar, Jan Butland (beloved ex-commo from ANU campus - he never got his degree), Ross Frank, and a quaint Dutch-American youth named Dan. The party resolved to keep within the law, and formed a youth group of three, led by Frank, who later left in disgust, to do this. In fact very little was ever done. A few journals were printed, and a few leaflets were distributed. Mottos such as "THE NATION WE SERVE" and "FOR RACE AND NATION" were adopted. Articles like "THE BIG LIE", "BOLSHEVIK NIHILISM VERES NATIONAL SOCIALIST IDEALISM" and "JUDAEO - COMMUNIST INFLUENCES IN WESTERN ART" appeared in the journal with the expected warnings about national heritage, racial purity, Jews, etc. The other groups got a bit of publicity in Sydney and Melbourne by threatening Jewish-shopkeepers and staging battle scenes in Hyde Park. The Canberra group sent Molnar and Frank to appear on Barry Jone's R.V. program - much to the embarrassment of the party. Late in 1969 Cawthron expelled Molnar and elected Eric Wenberg as Party Leader. Wenberg is a fanatic young man built on a Rockwell (U.S. Nazi leader) father-image. But even under his leadership, it is doubtful

if the party could ever mean much.

Again, no member of the party in Canberra is a German. However, we should not laugh at these poor people - they are socially unstable and perhaps with love and freindship we could teach them how to fit in with the rest of civilization, and forget all this garbage which, after all, has no logical or scientific foundation.



SIEG BLOODY WHO?

OUR DEMOCRATIC ROYALTY



The Queen

The Queen has lived for seventy years, for seventy years and three And few have lived a flatter life, more useless life than she She never did a clever thing or wrote a clever line, She never did a noble deed in coming days to shine, And yet we read and still we read in every magazine, The praises of this woman that the English call the Queen, The dull and brainless woman that the English call the Queen.

- John Norton.

When freedom couldn't stand the glare Of Royalty's regalia She left the loafers where they were And came out to Australia. But now across the mighty main The chains have come to bind her She little thought to see again The wrongs she'd left behind her.

- Henry Lawson.

Monarchism - Its Reception in Australia.

In a world of rapid technological and social change, the monarchy has an important role in the attempts of the British and Australian Establishments to preserve their image, their ideological ascendancy, and the order they represent. Australia has not always greeted the monarchy in the manner made familiar by

recent jaunts. Indeed, up until the first world war, there existed a strong Republican feeling in this country.

In 1868 a "half-wit" wounded our first royal visitor, the Duke of Edinburgh, with a pistol while the Royal party was picnicking, at Clontarf, New South Wales. As a result the Treason-Felony Act was passed under which it was an offence to refuse to drink the health of the Queen when called upon to do so. The only known prosecution under this Act was that of a drunk at Goulburn. The defendant was acquitted. In Queensland one John Smith was gaoled for nine months for saying: "Half of the workers of Great Britain are starving. At the same time we are paying half a million a year to the sauerkrauted old brute, the Queen. If I had my way I'd blow her sky high."

By the 1890's debunking the Queen had become an accepted Australian pastime. The Bulletin in 1893 declared itself committed to a Republican form of government for Australia. Also in existence at this time was the powerful John Norton, owner-editor of Truth. In 1892 Norton displayed his open hostility to the Queen in an article called "Lickspittle Loyalty"; *Her chief claim to the remembrance of posterity will be that she has been the means of afflicting the British people with a most prolific brood of pestiferous German pauper pensioners, who comprise some of the most physically and morally scabby specimens of the*



human genus extent ... Chief among these is the Prince of Wales.

The future King of England is one of the most unmitigated scoundrels and foul-living rascals which the dirty Gaelic breed has produced.

The article passed without attracting the attention of the Law. But four years later Norton was charged with sedition for an article ironically headed GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. Norton began by expressing surprise that anyone should "should glory in the fact that they and their countrymen were ruled 60 years ago by a silly, snivelling girl of 16, and today by a semi-senile old woman of over 70."

He described the Queen as the "Successor of the most ignoble line of Royal Georges" and went on to denounce these Monarchs as madmen, lechers, bastards and blackguards.

Of George III Norton said that he was a "madman with prolonged lucid intervals" and went on to describe George IV as

"The biggest blasphemer, the greatest liar, the foulest adulterer, the most infamous swindler and impudent turf blackleg or 'welsker' that the world has ever seen".

William IV was accused of fathering sixteen children by a Mrs. Jordan, all

of whom were foisted upon the State.

In conclusion, however, Norton echoed the cry of "God Save the Queen".... "if only to keep her rascal of a turf-swindling, cardsharper, wife-debauching, boozing, rowdy of a son, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, off the throne".

After a day's court hearing the Crown withdrew the charges against Norton and the Bulletin acclaimed it a great victory for freedom and democracy.

By 1901, with the future King George V opening the first Federal Parliament, it became more difficult to oppose the monarchy with political impunity: a process possibly enhanced by the drum-beating which accompanied the British fight with the Boers after 1899.

A Victorian Labour M.P. Mr. Edward Finley, was expelled from the House merely because he was the nominal publisher of a journal, The Tocsin, which reprinted an Irish article criticising Edward VII for his private sexual adventures.

Another Australian politician - Hugh Mahon - was expelled from the Federal House of Representatives for "treasonable utterances" in 1920. Mahon's crime was his denunciation of the British presence in Ireland. He stated that the country was red with the blood of its martyrs, that the British imperial forces were murderers, that the Irish events strained the credibility of the Empire and that the hated British should be driven out.

by germaine greer



Thirty years later, however, more criticism of the Crown was being expressed in the British and other Commonwealth parliaments. In March 1953, a leading Indian parliamentarian, Mr. A. Mukerjee, attacked the Monarchy as "medieval mummery" and demanded that Nehru boycott the Queen's coronation. In the Northern Ireland House of Commons on 3 March 1953 a Labour member, Mr. Harry Diamond was expelled for declaring that the Queen was a "foreign monarch". On the same day, Cahir Healy in the British House of Commons denounced the title "Queen of Northern Ireland". However, when British Labour M.P. Mr. Hugh Jenkins stated this month that "If Prince Philip decided to stay in New Zealand" hardly a ripple was caused.

Today, moreover, that only the duller of wits would employ Norton-style criticism against the present Queen and her family. For Royal speech writers have been masters of cliché, weaving platitudes and stock phrases into the usual penumbra of approbation. A few years ago an English wit drew attention to this fact when he asked:

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat where have you been?
I've been up to London to visit the Queen.
Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat what did she say?
Something beginning 'My Husband and 'ai'?"

How was it then, in an era in which most European monarchs were toppling, the British monarchy survived and flourished? It is to the Labour Party we have to turn to find the real reason for the prolonged life of the Windsor household. Reformist, cautious, the British Labour Party has always been willing to allow its members to be honoured with a peerage. And in the functioning of government an essentially middle class Labour leadership: the century of the common man has found its fulfilment in a common monarch.

The same is true of Australian labour politicians. The distinguished biographer of Chifley, Professor L.F. Crisp, in a recent article in the Australian Journal of Politics and History discusses the conflict between the Labour Prime Minister Scullin and King George V over the appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs as Governor-General. He points out that it would be quite wrong to imagine that an Australian Labour Prime Minister would have been rude to the King, they are as loyal as any other parliamentarians.

Today the essential nature of the Monarchy is obscured by the Queen as a symbol of super-affluence. Moreover, the current Royal family have adapted far better to the new realities. There is a great attempt to project an image that is "modern", "Swinging", "informal". When the crowds cheer they are "wildly enthusiastic", when they



remain silent they "have a quiet dignity", and the contact with the Royal visitors is "informal".

Origins of the Present Royal Family.

In 1853, the European powers recognised a prince from the Danish border province of Schleswig as heir to the Danish throne. From this lineage comes the Duke of Edinburgh. For the prince of 1853 was Christian of Glücksburg who produced many descendants to grace the thrones of Europe (including a Czarina of Russia and Queen Alexandra, consort of Edward VII). A notorious modern descendant was King George of Greece, the fascist who was thrown out of Greece in 1923 and again in 1941. The present Duke of Edinburgh, formerly Prince Philip of Greece, is "fascist George's" nephew, the only son of George's brother, Prince Andrew and of Princess Alice of Battenburg (Mountbatten).

Who are the Mountbattens? In the 1850's the son of the Grand Duke of Hesse produced a son who had the ancient title of Count of Battenburg revived for him. Later, he and his countess received Royal rank as Prince and Princess of Battenburg. Their eldest son, Prince Louis of Battenburg came to England and was made an Admiral by Queen Victoria. Anti-German feeling in England during the Great War forced him to change his name to Mountbatten. George V (who thoughtfully changed his own name from Wettin to Windsor) granted Mountbatten a peerage - Marquis of Milford Haven. The Marquis' daughter, Alice, married into the Glücksburgs and became Philip's mother.

Philip's brother-in-law (the husband of his sister Sophie) was killed while flying with Hitler's Luftwaffe. Philip's contact with this element and Greek monarcho-fascists has been a continual source of embarrassment in Britain. Above all, the Mountbatten family symbolises the connection between the Royal Court and Britain's financial oligarchy. Philip's aunt, Lady Edwina Mountbatten, was the wealthiest heiress in Britain at the time of her marriage to Alice's brother. Lord Mount Temple, her father, was a Tory M.P. and Chairman of the anti-Socialist Union and the pro-fascist Anglo-German fellowship. Lady Edwina inherited 7,500,000 Stg. from the estate of Sir Edward Cassell, a Cologne banker. The Mountbatten fortune is heavily invested in the "City".

The Queen is the direct descendant of a long line of political monarchs. The Royal House of Britain can claim to be the oldest dynasty in Europe. The descent is from Egbert, who ascended the throne of Wessex in 809 and was recognised at Bretwaldo in 829. Apart from the interlude of Cromwell's Commonwealth, the direct descendants of Egbert have reigned in England for more than eleven hundred years.

The Monarchy and Politics

Some political scientists still insist that the monarchy is "neutral". Harold Laski, former Professor of Political Science at the London School of Economics had other ideas. He wrote

"every occupant of the throne since George III has been consistently Conservative and imperialistic in private opinion. The inescapable fact is that the social environment of the monarch is heavily weighted on the Conservative side".

As an example one could cite George V, an earlier Royal Visitor, to Australian shores. From Nicholson's official biography we learn that George V sympathised with the Czar of Russia and King Alphonso of Spain - both tossed out by their enraged subjects - only by the greatest pressure was George V persuaded to agree to the 1911 Parliament Act which cut down the powers of the House of Lords. George V regarded the 1926 General Strike defeat as a victory for "law and order" and personally congratulated the police chief who arranged the bashing and arrest of hundreds of strikers. George V was so anti-Soviet that the Russian ambassador had to be accredited to the British government and not to the Court of St. James. Finally, Nicholson wrote, "the King realised with displeasure the new methods of visual and oral communication, new means of transport, new educational systems were creating a younger generation possessing different eyes, different ears and different minds".

The clashes between George VI and Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary in the post war Labour government are also well-known and documented. Most of these clashes were over who would and should exercise the prerogative of mercy. George VI was so critical of the projected appointment of Dalton as Foreign Secretary that his name was withdrawn, and he became Chancellor of the Exchequer instead.

Function of the Monarchy in British Government.

In Britain, the Crown, as the embodiment of executive power, directs the administration of the government, appoints senior officials, manages colonial affairs, legislates in theory independently by Order-in-Council and is the "fountain of justice", Ministerial responsibility for acts done directly by the monarch is secured by the requirement that a seal shall be used of which a minister has the custody.

The underlying philosophy of all this is the maxim that "the queen can do no wrong." This has two meanings: the monarch is not responsible when acting upon the advice of ministers, even though the action taken is contrary to law; the monarch is not responsible for mistakes of policy however gross, because she acts on the advice of ministers.

The present real powers of the Queen are:

- (1) The reception of foreign ambassadors (but since Queen Anne it has been accepted that foreign representatives will be interviewed only in the presence of the Foreign Secretary);
 - (2) The creation of peers and the awards of honours (on frequent occasions in the past the monarch has protested against the creation of particular peers while certain honours, notably the Royal Victorian Order and the Order of Merit are in the hands of the monarch acting without ministerial advice);
 - (3) The dissolution of parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister (but Viscount Templeton in his memoirs - Nine Troubled Years suggests that King George V would have refused a dissolution to Baldwin in 1935 had he carried out a proposal to go to the country for a mandate to re-arm against the Germans);
 - (4) the counselling of ministers.
- Although no monarch would be likely to show the personal preference for ministers which Queen Victoria did, the views of the sovereign are still influential: in this case the monarch's two assets - apparent aloofness and experience are invaluable to the image of government.

THE LONGEST WAKE

On the 25th of April there will be a ceremony conducted with full military pomp and solemnity outside the War Memorial in Canberra. There will be drawn up in ranks, men, who were once young but who are old and wrinkled, who once

fought for liberty, and who now champion repression.

When you get the opportunity, approach one of these men and ask him why Australia is fighting in Vietnam. He will say 'to stop the downward thrust of Communism, to stop the ambitions of Red China, to save the Vietnamese people....' When he finally finishes, ask him whether he would support the idea of accepting refugees from Vietnam into this country. His answer would be 'NO'. You would not get much further opportunity to ask more questions because with immediate insight, the gentleman would have seen through your disguise and classed you where you belong.... 'Ratbag Student.' He would then march off with his shoes ringing like jackboots on the ground.

Are these fair comments to make about the participants in ANZAC DAY marches? Is the response that you will hear from these men as uniform as I have indicated? Possibly not. - There are always exceptions to the rule; but they are typical of a mentality that manifests itself among the population every 25th of April. It is made manifest among the echelons of higher government every day of the year.

For we are living in the 'Dehumanised State'.

To the 'Dehumanised State' an individual human being, a person who lives and breathes, who feels sadness and happiness, anger and love, no longer exists. This is the age of 'power blocs' of 'nuclear potential' of 'the balance of power' and of the 'Red Peril'. This is the age where it is somehow ethical to spend millions of dollars on weapons whose sole purpose is the destruction of a human being; when it is ethical to talk in terms of 'kill and overkill'; when it is ethical to create Atomic Bombs and chemicals that can wipe man off the face of the earth five times; when it is ethical to pollute the rivers of the earth if it means making a financial profit.

Yet what do the people do about it? Taught from birth that the priority in life is to make a comfortable living, and when this has been achieved, then to go on to make it more comfortable, all the more social and human aspects in the makeup of man are either brutalised or silenced. How can the 'Help thy neighbour' teaching be meaningful to those whose whole environment and upbringing has oriented them to look only after themselves. How can such a person even have the imagination to feel with the starving, the homeless or the bombed.

With the top priority in their minds being their own material welfare, it is hardly surprising that they will react with fright when a government announces there is a 'RED Peril'. It is hardly surprising that they will not look too far beyond the reasons given by that government for the need to go to War. They agree unquestioningly for the need to fight, and for the need to coerce its young men into the army. So with righteous patriotic anger they send their youth off to war, and watch impassively the course of events on their television sets, seeing, but never grasping the destruction of human life that goes on before their eyes, and which they are guilty of by their silence. Perhaps the main fault lies here. The process of government is conducted only along the lines of what cold reason dictates. Reason however has no recourse

to the essentially human values, such as sympathy, love and mercy. Thus the state in its dealings with other countries, and other people, will not be able to see those people in fully human terms. The country will have certain 'exploitable' resources; the people will have a certain political persuasion that is either to be watched, or cajoled. This same state will also have a tendency to see its own subjects in similarly stunted terms. Those who don't cause any trouble and toe the 'party' line, will get on and receive positions of authority. Those who dissent will be labelled as a threat and they will be repressed. (Those who refuse to fight for example).

Certain Human emotions are of course encouraged by those in authority. Fear, for instance, if channelled in the right direction, (i.e. toward a 'Red Peril'). Patriotism is another, as long as it is blind, because patriotism helps people to overcome their fear, and fight, without in any way removing the object of fear.

Both these emotions are exhibited every 25th of April by the mentality that pervades ANZAC Day. They will continue to dominate the way of thinking in Australia, and indeed the whole world, as long as people's imaginations cannot probe beyond their own small world of profit and loss, to be able to pierce the misery of the starving, the homeless and the bombed.

Alan Gould. A.N.U. S.D.S.

WORONI

April 22, 1970



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THIS YEAR WITNESSES two events in Australia's history. The Captain Cook bicentenary takes place and Mrs. Elizabeth Windsor the head of state and Queen of Australia is attempting to divert attention away from the great navigator and claim his glories as her own. In reality royalty had practically nothing to do with the long courageous voyage of Cook and the hardships endured by his men, and they deserve no credit for it, and should be condemned for imitating the voyage in the luxurious comfort of the Royal Yacht Britannia.

When Mrs. Windsor indulges in the extravagance of a guided tour of the world at the expense of Britain and Australia and other nations, her supporters often say how gracious she is. But anyone could be gracious and smile and wave if he or she did not have to work or worry about where the next dollar was coming from. Every conceivable material need is provided for royalty out of tax payers money. The luxurious and expensive refit of a Qantas plane all for a three hour flight to Australia by the queen, the refurbishing of a suite in Canberra at a cost of thousands of dollars which the queen will use for only a few hours, the eccentric re-painting of government buildings and the sweeping and cleaning of lawns which the queen may only look at for a few seconds, the great speed in building the Canberra carillon and the water spout so they will be ready to be inaugurated by the mystical Mrs. Windsor, are all facts which suggest a movement towards the ancient practice of deification of the emperor or empress.

Many Roman emperors from Augustus on were deified on death and some even demanded it during life. The first to do so was Gaius Caligula followed by Domitian ("dominus et deus" lord and god), and Commodus. To see people grovelling in front of the queen who appears to enjoy this display of subservience, indicates that the idea of deification has still not disappeared. Also her dusty pictures are hung in prominent places in public buildings to a sickening extent. In imitation of the Caesars, the queen would be well advised to borrow ideas from Antoninus Pius who refrained from visiting the provinces in person because of the expense imperial journeys caused the provincial communities.

Subservience to Britain's queen is clearly enforced in the Australian constitution, which appears to have been written as a guarantee to Britain that no independent nation was being created by it. Just look at some of its clauses. Section 42 forces all Federal parliamentarians to take a personal oath of allegiance to the queen thereby preventing them from voting for a republic. If these members of parliament owe allegiance to anyone, it is to the people who voted them into office. In history Augustus Caesar based his assumption of autocratic power on a personal oath of allegiance which he forced people to swear to him. Section 59 of the constitution even permits the queen to "disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent." Imagine giving such power to Mrs. Windsor who is not even an Australian. Section 68 gives command of our Naval and Military forces to the Governor-General as a representative of the queen. She is therefore definitely accorded the military "imperium" for life in imitation of the Caesars who used it so unjustly. In theory we are still ruled as a province from abroad by Mrs. Elizabeth Windsor, and we have no chance to vote her out of office.

Not only are these injustices inflicted on us but the same Mrs. Windsor even expects us to bow to her and address her as "your Majesty". Bowing to royalty is a childish act of subservience. This ridiculous and rather humorous practice has its predecessor in the oriental act of prostration which was enforced on democratic Greek peoples by Alexander of Macedon. The exclusive right to the title "Your Majesty" by the exclusive Mrs. Windsor is an offence against



THE ROYALS

the majesty of the Australian people and only serves to remind subjects of their inferior status. It is interesting to note that Lucius A. Saturninus the Roman republican tribune described such offences as treasonous. What is wrong with using such egalitarian titles as Mr. President, Monsieur le President or El Senor Presidente or even Mrs. Queen or Mrs. Windsor. The last two titles would of course only be used as a humanizing arrangement until monarchy is abolished.

The issue of titles such as "Sir" and "Lord" to leading Australians is a form of bribery which, as well as urging them to support the establishment, sets them above the ordinary workers in a class of their own. This act of class distinction is undemocratic and I often feel that all knights, especially political and business ones, should be made to dress up in armour with lance and horse and engage in a gladiatorial combat in a public arena for the amusement of the workers.

The sale of knighthoods and honours was so prevalent in Britain earlier this century that titles were abolished in Canada. Subservient Australia, however not only accepts them but even allows one of its prime ministers to become Lord Warden of the Cinque ports. Of course he would be incapable of defending those ports in time of war. I did but see him passing by, yet will I loathe him till I die.

On the Queen's New Zealand holiday tour the luxurious Royal Yacht Britannia was used to excess, probably because the exclusive Mrs. Windsor would not want to spend the night in buildings which the common people might use. We will not have an egalitarian society until the queen is prepared to spend the night in lodgings commonly used by Maoris and Aborigines and then return the compliment by inviting them to stay in Buckingham Palace. It is indeed significant that the Aborigines of Cunnamulla invited Princess Anne Windsor to have a cup of tea with them on the rubbish dump where they live. As a comparison the American Charles Curtis a part Indian of the Kaw tribe who grew up on a reservation, became Vice President of the United States from 1929 to 1933 and was more than equal to any parasitical British monarch.

Anne Windsor, one of the children of the head of state directed an aggressive remark at a grovelling Tasmanian female. This reminds one of a caged panther striking out with her paw and growling at admiring spectators in a zoo. Indeed monarchy is in a sense merely a museum piece which is very costly to exhibit to the Australian people.

The British Queen's visit to Australia is just another undemocratic manifestation of British political control of

other countries. As a result of this British control, Australia seems to have developed a dependency mentality. We have to depend on Britain to provide the head of state, the court of final appeal, all military awards and decorations as well as the so called national anthem. In providing us with a head of state, the British do not take into account the democratic wish of the people or any qualifications such as experience, skill or ability. The sole determining factor is hereditary privilege and the accident of birth.

Directly after his attempt to appease Welsh nationalists by devoting a disproportionate amount of his study time to their language, Charles Windsor now appears in Australia, perhaps trying to appease us by exposing his sexy body at Coogee Beach. Is he appealing to us as a sporting nation to love him? All he will probably succeed in doing is to get the beach renamed Royal Coogee. However, if Charles is really interested in appeasing minority groups, he could take up a study of the languages of some aboriginal people such as the Aranta or even the Maoris.

A large number of those who grovel in front of royalty are probably British migrants who still owe most of their allegiance to their former home land. As an indication of where their loyalties lie let me quote from a statement made by Mr. Snedden in the House of Representatives on November 12, 1968 "Only some 40,000 British people have become Australian citizens by registration since 1949, while some 800,000 have not applied".

The fabulous Mrs. Windsor as head of state of Australia should take some responsibility for Australia's part in the Vietnam War as it is being fought in her name. HMAS etc. is branded on the ships which shell the Vietnam coast. Officers trained in her "Royal" military colleges are leading military assaults. All military awards and decorations also come from the queen and those parliamentarians who started Australia's commitment are under an oath of allegiance to the queen. Mrs. Windsor must therefore accept some responsibility and blame for the atrocities being committed in her name.

Persons joining the Public Service are muzzled by having to swear an oath of allegiance to Mrs. Windsor, and are therefore prevented from taking part in republican activities. In the same way new Australians are muzzled by taking the naturalization oath which stresses the role of Mrs. Windsor and her heirs and only mentions Australia as an after thought. If any Australian s have to take an oath of allegiance to the queen,

then why should not the queen reciprocate by swearing an oath of obedience to the will of the people. If we bow to her then why doesn't she bow to us. Let us end this sickening display of grown Australians standing to attention in movie theatres as pictures of Elizabeth are flashed on and off the screen. We should certainly have our own anthem which emphasises Australia, not one which asks that Mrs. Windsor be sent victorious and glorious over other nations, whether in war or on royal visits. I wonder if the queen sings God save gracious me when she takes a bath or if Charles sings God save mum in the shower room.

The Queen's title, defender of the Anglican faith, is also undemocratic as it does not cover the Catholic, other Protestant, Orthodox, Jewish or Moslem faiths. The use of this title is certainly against the spirit of section 116 or our constitution.

When the queen is voted out of office the union jack should also be removed from our flag as this is merely a symbol of colonial subservience to Britain. We have surely grown out of that by now. Even at the local level the wording on Canberras coat of arms "for the queen, the law and the people" should be altered so as to place the people first.

The modern revival of the ancient mother goddess cult with its large pant-hoon of female deities such as the film actresses and the talent quest and Miss World entrants, is certainly dominated in Australia by the cult of Elizabeth Windsor whose image is placed every where. Australia has even been proselytizing in Papua and New Guinea and people who are supposed by only recently out of the stone age are being taught to sing an anthem in praise of the goddess Elizabeth. However the New Guinea campaign seems to have failed, as recently some students from Port Moresby were reported to have said that they had no loyalty to the queen and that the days of monarchy were over.

Some people say monarchy is a democratic expression of the majority will of the people. If this is so, when were the people ever asked by referendum or election if they wanted to retain it for a further term of three years.

Note how the royals have clung tenaciously to their undemocratic position by every cunning device known to them. For instance during the war with Germany the surnames of both Philip and Elizabeth were changed from their German forms to the present English forms. This action to avoid popular ill-will was followed later by a campaign of intense publicity which saw the proliferation of the royal image in all the trashy women's magazines as well as in some quite respectable publications. Lately the pro-monarchist publicity campaign has been arranged to include such things as extravagant holiday tours in the hope that the people will consent to the prolongation of the undemocratic position held by the modern Caesars. Apart from their value as a museum piece the only other possible use the royals could have would be as guinea pigs in a study of consanguinity on inbreeding by Genetics students. Next time Prince Philip the Greek asks for a pay rise on behalf of his wife, he should consider a few of the above-mentioned points. It might even pay him to read the works of the Chinese philosopher MENG TZU or MENCIOUS of the 4th century B.C. who wrote "In the constitution of a state the people rank the highest, the spirits of the land and grain come next, and the ruler counts least." Next time Philip says "let us end the thing on amicable terms", we should take him at his word. We the people should demand the democratic replacement of the non-Australian, unelected, absentee head of state.

John Goodman.

ABORIGINES and the BICENTENARY

BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE WHITE MAN to Australia, and the "discovery of a nation", the Australian Aboriginal lived a relatively peaceful, happy existence. They had a cultural heritage and a religion with a deep spiritual attachment to the soil.

When Cook took possession of Australia, he was to have done so with the consent of the natives. He ignored this instruction. This set the precedent for the early settlers, and thus followed a long history of dispossession and expulsion of Aborigines from the land, accompanied by the destruction of their social organization. Aborigines were subjected to injustice and tyranny in the hands of the early settlers, police and troops. Opposition to this led to retaliation with a gun. Conflict of Aboriginal and British justice led to genocide. More Aborigines died with the arrival of European diseases, such as measles and the common cold, to which the Aborigines had no natural resistance or immunity.

When asking permission from the British Crown to establish colonies, settlers repeatedly referred to "deserts" and "wastelands" which did have great possibilities for colonial development. In 1834 an act providing for the founding of a colony in South Australia claimed that "...that part of Australia exists of waste and unoccupied lands which are supposed to be fit for colonization..." Aborigines were not mentioned. In future acts, provisions were sometimes made for Aborigines to colonise to use land they occupied, but in no case was there any reference to land rights or the purchase of such rights, nor compensation for the loss of land.

The religion of the Aboriginal people give them a special affinity to the soil beyond the comprehension of a white man. They believe they belong to the land, and the land to them. In traditional Aboriginal Law, land was unalienable. Land ownership existed but not as a personal or individual right. The land was transmittable, mainly through sons and daughters. Land was not transferrable, it was held in trust by a particular group of Aborigines and was theirs forever. However, other groups could use this land if granted permission from those who owned the land. Thus the Aborigines have accepted Europeans as temporary land-users.

But today land rights are vital to the Aboriginal people and are a fundamental claim. The people need legal titles to land, because of the development of large mining and pastoral industries which have led to the encroachment of Aboriginal reserves and disruption of community life, without adequate compensation of the original inhabitants. Once the Aborigines have land titles, they will be able to develop permanent centres and can establish Aboriginal industries. Attempts at Aboriginal self-development have generally failed to date, either because of state and private enterprise interference, and because of the mismanagement of the Commonwealth Capital Fund. Failure of such schemes has also been precipitated by the refusal of authority to listen to Aboriginal opinion, because the attitudes of the past still exist towards Aborigines, and because many still actually believe Aborigines can't cope and think for themselves. Land rights will give these so-called "no hopers"

The Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders include in their land rights policy; Aboriginal ownership of existing Aboriginal reserves; recognition of Aboriginal ownership of traditional tribal land presently owned and leased by the Crown; Aboriginal consent for all benefits from mining and other development on all Aboriginal land; establishment of an Aboriginal Land Claims Court to facilitate the awarding of Compensation to Aborigines, wherever Aboriginal land is alienated; and the setting up of a National Aboriginal Lands Trust Fund to accept and allocate compensation for all the land of Australia which has been alienated from all the former Aboriginal owners.

Land rights will be at the centre of demonstration during the Cook Bicentenary Celebrations. But State Discrimination Legislation, Wages and Employment, Health, Housing and Education are all grievances of today's Aborigines.

In his policy speech last year, Prime Minister John Gorton stated "In recent years most discriminatory legislation against Aborigines has been abolished. We intend to see that the process is completed in the life of the next Parliament upon both State and Federal levels." In January, however, Mr. Wentworth commented, "personally, I have doubt that this pledge will be honoured".

Discriminatory Laws, particularly in Queensland, are still carried out. It is necessary to campaign for anti-discriminatory legislation against legal and social discrimination by police and others in authority. The government must be pressured to honour its promises during this term of office. The Cook Bi-Bentenary Celebrations provide us with such an opportunity.

Wages and employment for Aborigines still leave much to be desired. The majority of Aboriginal workers are unskilled and are exploited. Union representation is limited and working conditions are difficult to police. In the Northern Territory, for example, two-thirds of the Aborigines are unemployed. Others, such as domestics, are underpaid. In Queensland, official wage discrimination still exists. Pastoral workers receive two-thirds of the award wage. Queensland Government settlements have a Cash Economy, on them, wages are minimal. For example, a handyman is paid \$8.00 a week, a plumber \$8.00, a cook \$10.00, and a police sergeant, who receives the highest wage, \$20.00.

The Queensland Trust Fund is still carried out. District officers decide what portion of his wage an Aborigine is to receive.

Barry Christopher quotes the following example:

Memorandum from District Officer in Chillagoe to District Officer in Cairns and Mareeba, 16th April, 1969.

"Dear Sirs,
D...D..., of Chillagoe, is travelling to both Cairns and Mareeba and is expected back in Chillagoe in approximately six week's time.

D...is a waster and it would be appreciated if only small amounts were given



for pocket money.

A/c as at 31-2-69 - \$1981.72
Yours faithfully,
District Officer,
Chillagoe.

The Federal Pastoral Award covered N.S.W., Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and most of West Australia, by which the discriminatory sections were eliminated. But in Northern West Australia, this is not being carried out in all instances, and many Aborigines still receive less than award wages.

The state of Aboriginal health provides a sharp contrast to the health of white Australians today. If an Aboriginal baby is born, it has a much greater than average chance of being dead within two years. In Queensland, the infant mortality rate for Aboriginal Children is six times the rate for white children, and more than one in ten die within a year of their birth.

Should the child survive, malnutrition and environmental factors seriously hamper its health. Severe illness in the early years of the child lead to physical handicaps and mental retardation, and the child's resistance to disease is broken. Permanent ear infections lead to at least partial deafness in about one-third of Aboriginal children. Associated

with this ear condition is sinus complaints lung infection and some times serious respiratory disease, gastroenteritis anaemia, severe bowel malabsorption and pneumonia, often causing death. Infant mortality in Collarenebri has been reduced to equal that of white children due to effective hospital treatment by Dr. Kalokerinos. Although his opinion that the inal children suffer scurvy is widely disputed among medical circles, the treatment is effective. But the state the health of Aboriginal children could be improved if they did not suffer from malnutrition due to ignorance and lack of education; and if the homes they lived in were up to average Australian standards, not over crowded, with adequate toilet and washing facilities.

If the Aboriginal child reaches adulthood, it could possibly be lethargic, irresponsible and poverty stricken, will suffer from ill health and malnutrition, as well as social isolation. Thirty percent of Aborigines over the age of thirty have diabetes, possibly suffering the impact that an unfamiliar European diet had on this age group. Tuberculosis and alcoholism are also prevalent. In the north, the Aborigine is also open to leprosy and venereal diseases

Education, family planning, marriage guidance, pre and post natal care, infant

by Lenore Mandeson.

management and feeding programs for infants and pre-schoolchildren, and general hygiene are all aspects which should be dealt with on a much grander scale.

Many Aboriginal families still live in humpies by river beds out of towns, or in sub-standard houses with dirt floors. Only one out of ten families own their own home, one out of three dwellings have no water supply, only one out of two have adequate bedding. Yet these Aborigines who have been able to afford to buy homes in town, up to general standard, generally succeed. Obviously, more assistance is required by the governments.

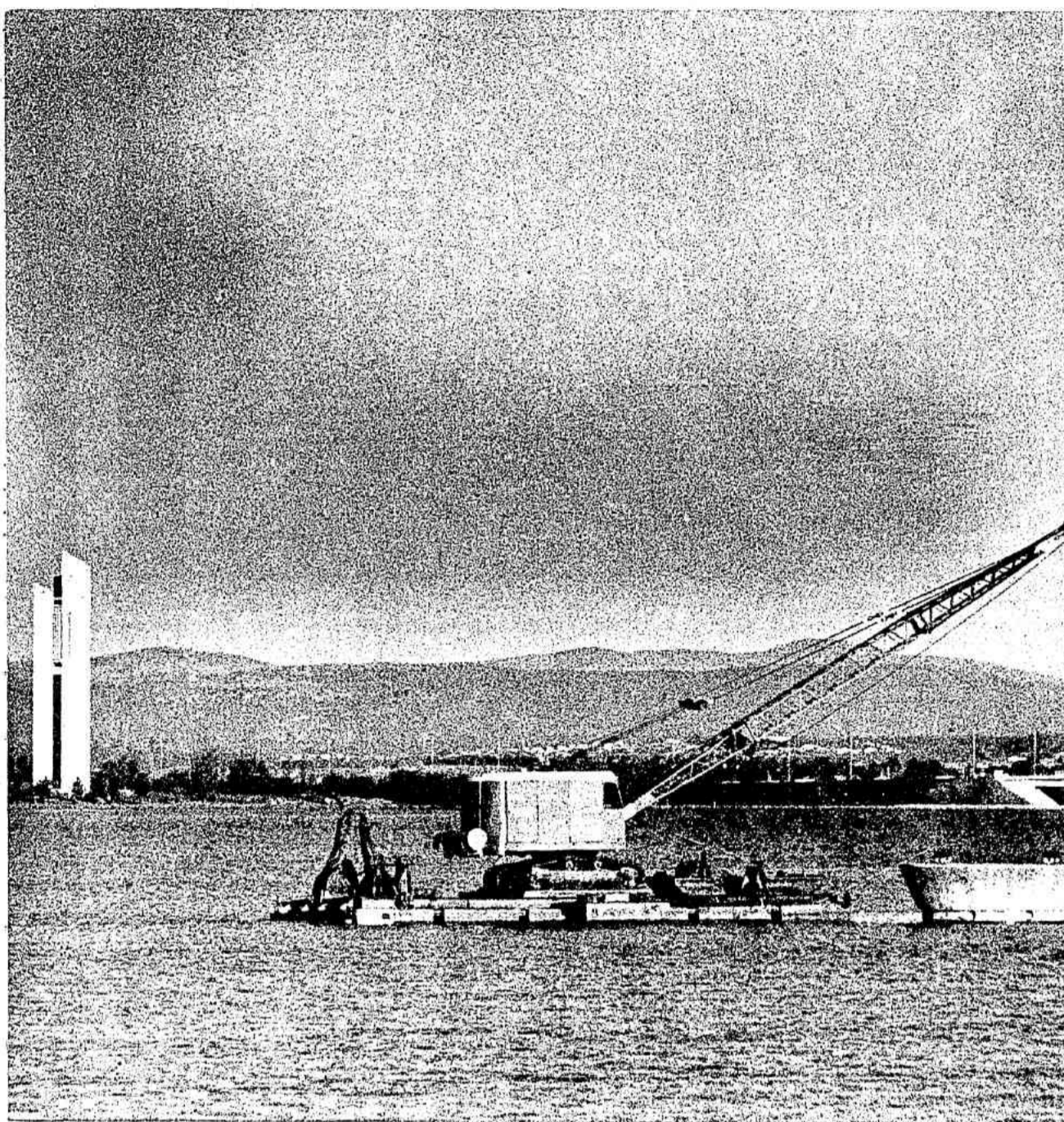
Until recently Abschol provided scholarships to enable Aborigines to continue studying at senior high school and university levels. The Commonwealth Incentive Scheme covers this field now. Abschol grants cover upper primary and junior high school levels and perhaps will also enter the field of pre-school education. For today, the Aboriginal child still has four times the chance of a white child of not receiving any education. Only one in 30 reach matriculation or higher. The Commonwealth Incentive Scheme is subject to mismanagement, since government inspectors who administer the scheme cannot have adequate knowledge of local, individual circumstances, and consequently, children may lose their scholarships through no fault of their own.

Developments in Aboriginal Affairs over the past 200 years give the Aborigines no cause for celebration. Social affairs in Australia may have improved generally but in the field of Aboriginal Affairs they have been static. The health of white Australians and services provided have improved, but Aboriginal health has deteriorated, especially since they have to fight European viruses for which they lack immunity.

Already, Aborigines have welcomed the Queen at Sydney Airport in funeral dress, as a protest. On March 27th, over 300 Aborigines and white supporters took part in a torchlight procession to Parliament House. Here, while Kath Walker delivered an oration and Pastor Don Brady played the didgeridoo, people presented scores of placards bearing the names of Aboriginal tribes who have been wiped out since the coming of white men.

April 29th will be a day of mourning for Aborigines. While the royal family watches the reenactment of the landing of Cook in Sydney, Aborigines across the bay at La Perouse will throw wreaths into Botany Bay.

In Brisbane, Aborigines in funeral dress with their faces painted white and foreheads red - symbolic of the spilt blood of their ancestors - will stand in silent vigil. Around their necks they will wear special half-moon plaques - wooden "woondu" plates, replicas of those once worn by tribal kings. On these plates will be the words "Discarded Government Property" and "Government Property", depending on whether the wearer is Government-assisted or non-assisted. Kath Walker also urged the Aborigines of Cunnamulla to invite Princess Anne to their rubbish dump as a protest, although she does not think the invitation would be extended. A big protest will be held on April 11th in Coffs Harbour before the royal family, against the government for not tackling Aboriginal issues.



Victorian Aborigines will march through Melbourne on April 24th to protest and plans have also been outlined for some Aborigines to picket Captain Cook's Cottage - Fitzroy Gardens on the day of the reenactment, with placards bearing the names of extinct tribes. Attempts will also be made to keep whites out of the cottage.

In South Australia, Aborigines will lay a stone cairn on a spot near Waterloo Bay on Spencer Gulf where Aboriginal forefathers were alleged to have been forced over a cliff.

And in Perth, a procession will be held behind the official procession along the Swan River, with Aborigines carrying a coffin with the sign "This is the end of the Aboriginal Race."

In Canberra? All-Aboriginal demonstrations are impossible. But there is room for others to protest. Abschol is organizing a vigil from 7.00 p.m. April 28th to 7.00 p.m. April 29th. We need as many people as possible there. Will we see you?

Lenore Mandeson.

CALL FOR A DIRECTOR OF GENESIS

GENESIS is the name given to a project which should make wider and less formal education available. Principally it formalizes and encourages the possibility of students attending lectures for which they are not enrolled, for the pure hell of it, without assessment or tutorial fees. It is a logical and comparatively simple step which goes a long way toward executing the University's proper function of free enquiry. It is hardly controversial - the business of enrolment is a useful device to make sure that everyone pays the fees and that everyone qualified by the end of a course is recognised as such. There is no reason why it should be a restriction on what we can learn.

Genesis has started at Melbourne, Queensland, Sydney, Uni. New South Wales and Uni. New England, besides various universities abroad. I don't have any information about the results except for Queensland. Their programme began at the beginning of Second Term, 1968, with thirty-three subjects mostly Humanities, and extended to sixty in 1969. Lecturers reported several students on the average from other faculties sitting in on lectures. Staff mem-

bers offered to hold discussion-groups, seminars and even new classes.

Last year Bob Irwin was appointed Director of Genesis, but was then forced to leave, so that the effort lapsed. Queensland's experience shows that a programme like this can begin in Second Term. Hence the SRC is looking for a replacement AND FAST. Meantime, the bureaucracy is in the hands of an Acting Director, Jonathan Burns.

The tasks that await the new Director are: firstly, to ensure general staff support through the Faculties etc. (not hard); secondly, to ask each lecturer whether he is agreeable and get back from each a thumbnail sketch of his course (no decisions, but a mountain of paperwork); thirdly, to assemble the sketches into a syllabus and print x hundred copies (likewise); and finally to correlate the feedback, leaving the next Director to make his own mountain.

A further extension of Genesis is to arrange crossovers with the College of Advanced Education (an official liaison committee is already considering full-time crossovers for credit.)

Jonathan Burns.

Behind the Chicago Conspiracy Trial By Paul Glusman.

Judge Julius Jennings Hoffman does look like Mr. Magoo. He even talks like Magoo. The first few minutes spent in his pretentious, modern courtroom on the twenty-third floor of the Chicago Federal Building make the whole Conspiracy trial seem absurdly funny.

The diminutive Hoffman is a cranky old man with a high-pitched voice that cracks in the upper registers. His wizened face has led Illinois Black Panther leader Fred Hampton to quip that the judge has so many lines on his head "that he can screw his hat on."

With his eccentricities and his comic-book face, Julius Hoffman is hard to take seriously. It is only when one realizes that this wrinkled dwarf of a man has the immense power of the state behind him that any notions about the banality of evil disappear.

If Julius Hoffman bears an uncanny resemblance to Mr. Magoo,

Adolph Hitler also looked like Charlie Chaplin. If Hoffman is a lunatic, then so are Spiro Agnew, John Mitchell, and Nixon himself. There is a pattern emerging which indicates that the Conspiracy trial, the threat of similar indictments following the November Mobilization, and the spoutings of Agnew are not the unauthorized ravings of fools, but policy statements of the Nixon Administration foreshadowing the new order.

"Conspiracy" literally means to breathe together. In a conspiracy trial it is not necessary for the prosecution to show that the defendants ever met together or even knew each other. Their concurrence on a course of action may

be inferred from overt acts which (although they may be legal in themselves - such as speaking at a rally) show that the defendants shared similar intent, that they "breathed the same air."

The federal "anti-riot" act makes it a crime punishable by five years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine for anyone to travel from one state to another, write a letter, send a telegram, make a phone call or speak over radio or television with the intent to encourage any person to participate in a riot. A "riot" is defined as "any act of... which shall result in injury to the property of any other person." The act further provides that a "riot" can exist without any violence actually having occurred; it is only necessary that a violent act be threatened or that there be a clear and present danger of violence occurring.

The eight defendants are each charged with one count of violating the anti-riot law and one count of conspiring to violate it. The first criminal act is their intent to encourage a riot; on the conspiracy count, the crime is laterally the intent to intend this.

The law itself is so broad as to virtually outlaw protest. In the words of defendant Tom Hayden, it "would make illegal almost everything that has been done in the protest movement in the past ten years, so sweeping and so devastating is it in the kinds of things it makes illegal."

The anti-riot law was first introduced in 1967 after the Newark and Detroit rebellions, with strong backing from Southern senators, including Strom Thurmond. Unable to get the bill through Congress for over a year, supporters finally succeeded in attaching it as

a rider to the 1968 civil rights open housing law (the "King Memorial Civil Rights Act"). It was the South's price for that bill's passage in the tense period immediately following Martin Luther King's assassination.

Ramsey Clark, then U.S. Attorney General - and by no means a radical or even a maverick - opposed the anti-riot bill in congressional hearings, arguing among other things that it was a violation of First Amendment rights. After the elections, Clark warned that if the new administration used the anti-riot act against the Chicago demonstrators, "it would be a clear sign that a crackdown was on its way."

Despite the opposition of the Attorney General, the indictments against the Eight were already being prepared during the Johnson Administration. (Preparations apparently began as far back as the Democratic Convention itself; at least one of the defendants was told by undercover agents at the time that he was to be indicted along with six or seven other leaders under the anti-riot act.)

Clark, however, refused to prosecute. He focused instead on police brutality, basing his actions on a Reconstruction act which makes it illegal for a law enforcement officer to deprive a suspect of his constitutional rights by administering punishment before trial.

Clark's approach to the convention demonstrations ran against the current in Chicago; there the Daley machine was looking for vindication - and indictments of Chicago police were not quite what they had in mind. When Clark sent Justice Department lawyers to Chicago to initiate proceedings against police for committing acts of brutality, he could get no cooperation from either the local police or the FBI and was able to indict only eight policemen (on the basis of photographs taken by newsmen). The five policemen who have thus far come to trial - prosecuted by the same Tom Foran who is prosecuting the Conspiracy - have all been acquitted.

Meanwhile Daley machine judge William Campbell of the Federal District Court of the Northern District of Illinois practically herded a federal Grand Jury into indicting demonstrators under the anti-riot law, giving the jury specific instructions to look into instances of demonstrators crossing state lines to organize the Chicago actions. Campbell almost cited the authors of the Walker Report for contempt of court, claiming that release of the report was timed to prejudice the Grand Jury.

Knowing that Ramsey Clark was hostile to prosecuting the demonstrators, Campbell waited until the Nixon Administration took over to report the indictments, although they were ready in the fall of 1968. His timing paid off. Immediately after taking office Nixon began to appoint to the Justice Department a set of ultra-conserv-

ative politicians who were favorable to Daley's views of the Chicago demonstration and who were prepared to move against leaders of the anti-war and black liberation movements.

The new Attorney General, John Mitchell, had been a close associate and law partner of Nixon's for two years. As his presidential campaign manager in 1968, Mitchell devised the strategy that enabled Nixon to sweep the South; convincing Southern political bosses that a Nixon Administration would pose no threat to segregation.

From the outset, Mitchell made it clear that he would take a hard line on civil liberties and dissent, announcing programs which included providing new leeway for wiretapping, denying bail to certain types of suspects (this "preventative detention" has been called unconstitutional even by the reactionary North Carolina Senator Sam Ervin,

and establishing a "no knock" provision for narcotics searches.

The day after the inauguration Mitchell announced plans to distinguish between "demonstrators" and "activists" ("sort of wheat from the chaff") when granting permits for demonstrations, and indicated that such distinctions would be based on the past activities of those planning a given action. He has also established a "Panther Division" in the Justice Department through which he keeps the Black Panther Party under constant surveillance. Known as one of Nixon's closest advisors, Mitchell overruled most of the career Justice Department lawyers in giving his go-ahead to the prosecution of the Chicago Eight.



Will Wilson, who heads the Criminal Division of the Department and is thus its chief prosecutor, is the man directly on top of the Conspiracy Eight case. He lost senatorial and gubernatorial races in Texas. A former Dallas County D.A., he got his present job on the recommendation of Senator John Tower. His position on dissent is almost as enlightened as that of Kleindienst. "I think if you could get all of them in the penitentiary you'd stop it," he says. "The ringleaders, I'm talking about."

Jerris Leonard heads up the Civil Rights division of the Justice Department, now charged with enforcing desegregation in the schools. In 1968 he lost the Wisconsin senatorial race by a landslide to Gaylord Nelson. Leonard was a member of the all-white Eagle's Club in Milwaukee. As a former State Senate Majority Leader, he sponsored legislation that would have penalized newspapers for reporting illegal lobbying activities. He launched an attack on the editor of the University of Wisconsin student newspaper, claiming that he lived in the same house with communists. As head of the State Building Commission, Leonard set up "dummy" corporations to enable the state to exceed its legal debt limit; the corporations' bond counsel was none other than John Mitchell. Mitchell gleaned \$200,000 in legal fees from the arrangement. Leonard tends to agree with his colleagues in the Justice Department on the correct handling of contradictions among the people: "What those kids need is the strap across the seat of their pants once in a while and a little good rough treatment from the cop on the beat."

Indictments against the eight were presented by the Grand Jury in March, 1969. Originally, Judge Campbell, whose crusade led to the indictments, selected himself to try the case. This was thought to be too blatant, however, and the Conspiracy case was reassigned to the court of Julius Hoffman.

In a pretrial court session Hoffman denied 35 out of 35 defense motions, including one for discovery of wiretap evidence and one for a six-week delay in the trial while Charles Garry, chief lawyer for the Eight, recovered from a gall bladder operation in California.

Meanwhile, Bobby Seale was arrested in Berkeley, California, on charges of conspiring to commit murder in Connecticut. While Seale was fighting extradition to the East Coast, federal marshals spirited him away without informing either his family or lawyers of his whereabouts. A San Francisco federal judge ordered that Seale be returned, but U.S. marshals stalled, claiming not to know where he was, and finally announced that Seale was in Sacramento, outside the San Francisco judge's jurisdiction. After a week-long journey by car, Seale arrived in Chicago where he was incarcerated in the Cook County Jail. William Kunstler, one of the two remaining lawyers in the case, filed a general appearance in behalf of Seale so that he could visit him in jail.

The trial began on September 24, with Hoffman denying all defense motions. In federal courts, the Chicago case has the option of interviewing prospective jurors himself to determine prejudice, rather than allowing the attorneys to do it. The judge supposedly asks questions from lists submitted by both defense and prosecution. In the Chicago Eight case, Judge Hoffman picked the jury in two hours and fifty minutes, rejecting all the questions submitted by the defense and making only such inquiries as "Can you be fair?" Hoffman even refused to ask prospective jurors whether they had read about the case that day in the paper.

going to give it momentum."

After the lawyers completed their opening statements, Seale attempted to make his own statement to the jury. Judge Hoffman ordered Seale to sit down, ruling - as he continued to rule throughout the first stage of the trial - that Seale was represented by Kunstler because of the appearance that Kunstler had filed earlier. Seale denied that he had ever chosen Kunstler as his lawyer in the case and claimed he could only be adequately represented by Charles Garry. He had fired Kunstler, as he had the right to do, before the beginning of the trial - before any evidence was introduced or witnesses sworn in. Since Garry was not there, he planned to represent himself. For this, Seale was cited for contempt, the first of 16 counts.

Next, Hoffman jailed two of the four young attorneys who had been retained to do pretrial work on the case. Never having planned to defend the Eight in court, they had formally withdrawn from the case by telegram instead of flying thousands of miles to withdraw in person. Hoffman's response - citing the four for contempt, ordering their arrest, and briefly jailing two in jail - led to lawyers' demonstrations around the country. "It is an outrage unparalleled in American judicial history," declared Professor Alan Dershowitz of the Harvard Law School.

Everyone entering the building and the court - except for lawyers, defendants and press - is subject to a thorough search of body and possessions. Five U.S. marshals stand at every door, and there are often as many as 25 others on duty in and around the courtroom. The entire building seems saturated with marshals, FBI agents and other federal security troops. Every other marshal in the country must have been brought in for this trial.

The courtroom itself is stark modern. Not large, it is almost exactly square, with sleek oak-paneled walls, which seem devoid of doors until a panel swings open to reveal the corridor beyond. There is room for a hundred spectators on the modern wooden pews; half of the space is set aside for press and family.

Everyone but spectators and press sits in large plush swivel chairs. Footsteps are muffled by a thick brown carpet - the same brown as is found in the tables, benches, and walls. Jerry Rubin says they are being tried in a "rich man's living room." The entire ceiling is covered with fluorescent lights so that the courtroom is without shadows. Defendant Abbie Hoffman calls the place a "neon oven." (Abbie has also leaked to the press that he is really Julius Hoffman's illegitimate son, and has tried, unsuccessfully, to change his first name to "Fuck." Now he says he will drop the last name entirely.)

At the front and high above the rest of the courtroom sits Julius Hoffman - gnarled, ancient, and decrepit. The last 24 cases tried in his court have ended in conviction. Twenty-five cases ago, he was so incensed at an acquittal that he put a juror in jail for

two years because the man had read a newspaper clipping about the case.

Hoffman is fond of reminding the defense attorneys that his courtroom was designed by Mies Van der Rohe. "Mr. Weinglass, why don't you stand over by the lectern? That lectern was designed by Mies Van der Rohe. If he's here, meant you to stand over there, he'd have put the lectern over there."

The judge also has a habit of mispronouncing the names of the lawyers and defendants: Leonard Weinglass has become "Weinstein" and "Feinglass." David Dellinger is sometimes known in court as "Mr. Derringer." Defense Attorney William Kunstler often introduces himself before cross-examining a prosecution witness, saying: "Hello, my name is William Kunstler. I'm one of the attorneys for the defense." On one such occasion, Hoffman interrupted Kunstler, rambled on for a while, and finally started to let the attorney proceed, only to interject: "Oh yes, this is Charles Kunstler, a lawyer who came here all the way from New York City." When displeased with the way Weinglass was cross-examining a witness, Hoffman opined: "You may do things like that in New York, Mr. Weinglass, but we operate differently here."

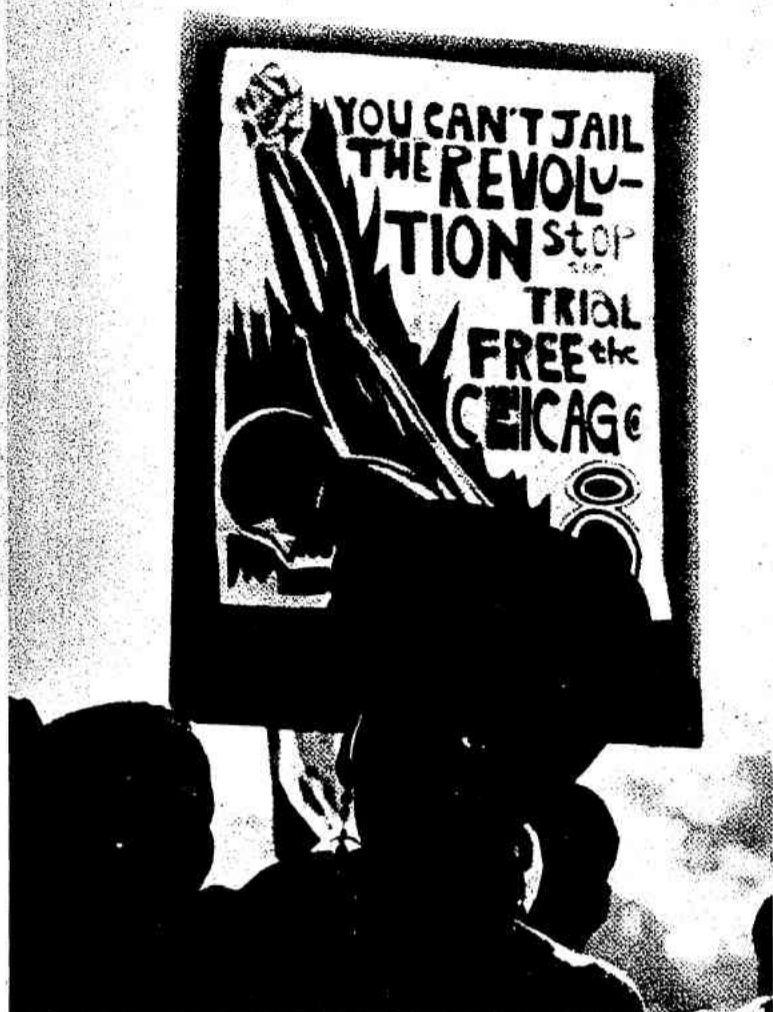
Heading the team of government lawyers is U.S. Attorney Tom Foran, a Democrat and close friend of Mayor Daley. After completing this case, he is expected to run for the United States Senate.

His grey hair is combed and swirled back to make a good impression on campaign posters and in supermarket personal appearances, and he is fond of making campaign speeches in the courtroom. His primary political ties are to Mayor Daley. During the riots following Martin Luther King's death, for example, Foran personally called Ramsey Clark to request the sending of federal troops to Chicago, thus taking the pressure off the mayor who legally should have made the request himself. A conservative Democrat, Foran is closer to Mitchell's Justice Department than he was to Ramsey Clark's. Before the Chicago Democratic Convention, at a time when Clark was pushing for a cool approach to the demonstrations, Foran stated, "None of these demonstrations is going to be protected by the Bill of Rights, Dissent is constitutional only when it takes the form of the written or spoken word."

Foran and his staff did most of the investigative work that led to the prosecutions, including such arduous tasks as documenting Yippie plots to dump LSD in the Chicago water supply, to paint their cars as cabs and let delegates off in Wisconsin, and to ask for \$100,000 in exchange for leaving town.

By all accounts, Foran is prosecuting this case in order to vindicate Mayor Daley, and to provide a springboard for his own senatorial campaign.

Although Foran is the head of the prosecution lawyers, most of the work is done by Richard Schultz, a young attorney with career ambitions. He is known as "Schultz the shyster" at the defense table. When not examining witnesses, Schultz sits back in his swivel chair, arms on his knees, playing with a pen, and waiting for the defense counsel to make a move that displeases him at which time he perks up, stretches out his arm, points forward, and dashes up to the lectern emitting a long "ssssssssssssssssssssss" before he does.



Schultz is always running up to Judge Hoffman like a first grade tattletale, reporting on the activities of the various defendants. "Mr. Dellinger was speaking to the spectators before you came in, your honor." "Mr. Rubin made a remark to me, while the witness was testifying."

Roger Cabbage, the youngest and least experienced of the government team, has a tight-faced, determined look. Brilliant but clumsy, Cabbage comes from the Panther Division of the Justice Department, and is in effect Mitchell's personal representative in Chicago. His role in the courtroom is a minor one, consisting mainly of introducing exhibits such as movies and tapes, which he chronically misidentifies. For this he is publicly berated by Foran, Schultz and the judge. The defendants always taunt him with appeals like "Hey, Cabbage, why don't you come over and work for us?"

With Garry hospitalized, the two remaining lawyers for the defense are William Kunstler and Leonard Weinglass. Not only must these men function within the limits of legal decorum in a courtroom where they are continually subjected to abuse from the government attorneys as well as from the judge, but they themselves have clearly become defendants; both, widely acclaimed for their ability in the courtroom, they will likely be jailed on contempt for trying this case. Already the government is preparing for contempt indictments by gathering evidence on statements made by the lawyers out of court; and the two have repeatedly been warned by Hoffman that their conduct in court is "contunacious"

Kunstler is probably the best known and ablest civil liberties lawyer in the country. Among his clients in recent years have

been Martin Luther King, Jr., Stokely Carmichael, H. Rap Brown and Jack Ruby. "He never takes a fee for a civil rights case. 'I have a skill,' he explains. 'I have a profession that can be used in some way for social advancement and I'm going to use it as I see fit.'"

Kunstler has an eloquent, almost aristocratic manner in the courtroom. He leans on the lectern with one elbow and gestures broadly with his free arm as he argues motions and cross-examines witnesses in his deep resonant voice. He looks particularly exasperated each time he is harassed by the judge. His arguments, however coherent, are futile and he knows it; he is making them for the record. But Hoffman insists on interrupting, no matter how polite and deferential Kunstler manages to be.

Kunstler will be opening an argument with, "you know, your honor, that on the very day . . . when Hoffman will interrupt for no purpose but to humiliate: "How do you know what I know? It seems that I am the only one who is aware of what I know. I would appreciate in the future if you did not lecture the court on what it knows, or rather what you think it knows."

Weinglass, whose name is so much maligned by Hoffman, is the younger of the two defense attorneys. He did most of the basic research into the facts of the case, and probably knows more of what happened at the convention demonstrations than any other man alive. Weinglass never seems to sleep; he is always up in the early hours of the morning preparing for the day's session in court. He is tough on cross-examination, asking a government witness, for example, "Isn't it a fact, Mr. Frapolly, that yesterday in response to some of my questions, you were not able to recall because unlike Mr. Foran, I hadn't gone over and rehearsed with you for a period of four hours what you are to say in court?"

Weinglass received perhaps the ultimate compliment from Judge Hoffman, who was overheard by a reporter in an elevator to complain, "Now I have to go up and listen to that wild man Weinglass again."

Testimony about the eight defendants has been sparse. The government has little evidence of criminal acts committed by anyone during the demonstrations and none whatsoever that would point to an agreement among these defendants to come to Chicago.

Government evidence falls into two categories. One is recorded speeches and interviews of the defendants during the Chicago Convention. Introduced in an attempt to show that the defendants committed acts in Chicago to further their conspiracy, this testimony comes out wildly jumbled and filled with contradictions, reflecting more about the fantasies of the police than about the actions of the demonstrators. Jerry Rubin, for example, was credited with making a speech in Lincoln Park (on a day when he was home sick) befitting Napoleon at Moscow; "Hold the park at all costs. Arm yourselves and defeat the pigs. If the pigs take the park all is lost. Tomorrow is the day we march down to disrupt the convention. We must be prepared to sacrifice our lives. Ask my marshals for further instructions."

"How did the crowd react?" the agent was primed by the prosecution.

"With wild cheering."
"Were any swear words used?"
"Objection," Kunstler was on his feet. "The type of language the defendant allegedly used is not in question, it is not relevant it is not what he is being tried for."

"Overruled, it is relevant," said Hoffman. The defendants are being tried for their language, their beliefs, their life-style. "He used swear words every other sentence. Get the Blankety-blank-pigs, beat the blankety-blank out of them."
"What did he say afterwards?"
"He talked to Rennie Davis and said 'I'll meet you at the command post at 4.30.'"

Listening to this in his courtroom seat, the 31 year old co-founder of the Youth International Party was overcome with laughter, as were most of the spectators. But the jury sat, stoney-faced, staring

at Rubin.

The jury consists of ten women and two men. Early in the trial two of the jurors received letters stating, "We are watching you. [signed] The Black Panthers." Seale denied that the Black Panther Party had anything to do with sending the letters. It would have been absurd for them to have done so since the jurors who received letters were considered the most favorable by the by the defense. At any rate, the judge showed the notes to the two jurors and asked if they could still render an impartial verdict. One, who had not seen the note until it was shown to her by the judge, said she could not and was therefore dismissed. Since then, the jurors have been sequestered - isolated from their families and lodged in the Palmer House Hotel. Cut off from the media and quickly ushered out of the courtroom whenever anything controversial happens, they learn about the case only in bits and pieces. Lacking any perspective, they seem completely overwhelmed.

And perspective will be a large part of how they evaluate the evidence. For instance, the government spent three days and ten witnesses trying to prove that John Froines, a hitherto unknown chemistry professor from Eugene, Oregon, made a stink bomb. For this, he may go to jail for ten years. The prosecution maintains that Froines bought butyric acid (which smells like vomit) from a Chicago chemical supply house and gave it to two women who subsequently arrested for stink the "Charade-a-go-go" nightclub in the Palmer House.

In one woman's purse the police found letters to Tom Hayden (from Hanoi, incidentally). The other woman had once been seen talking to Froines. The governments assumption, though never proven, is that "mad scientist" Froines and "wild communist" Hayden somehow put the women up to the act in order to further their conspiracy to create a riot.

The government has also zeroed in on Tom Hayden, citing the fact that he disguised himself after being arrested twice at the beginning of the convention week. Very conspiratorial, Hayden sleeps through much of the trial, spending the rest of his time speaking and organizing the defense. He sees the trial as part of a crack-down on revolutionary dissent being carried out by the Nixon Administration. He feels that Nixon is trying to shock and horrify the liberals, especially those in the law profession, by railroading this case through and showing them that they can do nothing about it. He believes that Nixon would like to have the liberals running scared, so that he could then isolate and smash the left.

There has been almost no evidence against Rennie Davis or Dave Dellinger. Identified with the National Mobilization Committee during the convention, and with the New Mob now, the two seemed in the early part of the trial more interested in mounting a successful Mobilization than concerned about the trial. Davis thinks the trial is being held in order to crush the anti-war movement, thereby freeing Nixon to reduce ground operations in Viet-Nam while increasing air attacks and firebombings in an attempt to cut down U.S. casualties and "win" the war by a massive slaughter of the people of Viet-Nam.

Dave Dellinger has been through all of this before. He spent three years in jail in the 1940's for refusing the draft. He was polite in court then, and when he was sentenced the judge remarked that he was a fine human being. Then, in the lockup, the marshal handcuffed him and said,

"Let's go, mother-fucker." At that point he realized that being polite in court was a mistake. This time he was the first to interpose his body between the marshals and Bobby Seale.

Lee Weiner is a graduate student and doctoral candidate at Northwestern University; along with Froines, he represents the university intellectuals in Nixon's cross-section of the militant protest movement. Weiner seems to reject the reality

of this absurd trial, reading books on zen, sociology, Dante, and Lao-Tzu during most of the proceedings. When asked if he is indeed Lee Weiner, he often replies no, he is a member of the legal staff.

The press has frequently portrayed the defendants as clowns and disrupters whose antics have turned the courtroom into a three-ring circus. In fact, most of the chaos has been initiated by Judge Hoffman in his determination to prevent Seale from defending himself. While some of the defendants have had their frivolous moments (as when they tried to present a cake to Seale on his birthday only to have the marshals arrest it), there have been only a few occasions when they refused to stand, spoke without permission, or engaged in other activities abnormal to a courtroom and most of these incidents were related either to the Moratorium or to the gagging of Bobby Seale. In fact, what the papers refer to as a "circus atmosphere" usually amounts to

little more than the casual manners and dress of the defendants. Except for Dave Dellinger, who ordinarily wears a suit, they dress in jeans, shirts, sweatshirts - whatever they normally wear. During the sessions they often talk, write, pass notes, walk outside to the bathroom, relax or sleep. On the government table, the papers are in tidy little piles. The defense table looks like a cross between a commune and a garbage pail.

For the defendants, the time spent in court represents only a fraction of the work that they are doing on the case. Convinced that they cannot get a fair trial, they have decided to take the politics of their case to the American people and especially to the youth. This has meant an exhausting schedule of meetings, writing, and speaking that takes them to many Midwestern towns as well as to major cities around the country. The message they are carrying is that with this trial the government is revealing its hand of repression to the American people and raising for the first time widespread doubts about the legitimacy of the court system.

From the original announcement of the indictments, the central figure in the trial has been Black Panther Party Chairman Bobby Seale. His presence in the trial would have drawn attention in any case, but the fact that he was deprived of his right to defend himself in the absence of his lawyer, Charles Garry, made Seale the focal point of the courtroom.

Throughout the trial Seale acted without respect for the court, but with great dignity. His voice came through clear and strong, and while he was speaking, even the judge dared not interrupt. Seale looked thin, his face drawn and tired, but there was still fire in his eyes and voice. He got up to speak only at the appropriate times, at the beginning of each morning's session and at the proper time to cross-examine a witness who had testified against him. Although the press referred to his actions as violent outbursts, all he usually did was to demand his constitutional right to act in his own defense. Only when his rights were denied did he lash out, calling the judge a "fascist," "racist," or "pig."

As tension over Seale's demands mounted (both inside and outside the courtroom), U.S. Attorney Schultz moved for a confrontation reporting falsely to the judge that the Panther leader had addressed the spectators before the morning session, urging them to attack the marshals.

"Mr. Schultz: If the Court please, before you came into this courtroom, if the Court please, Bobby Seale stood up and addressed this group."

"Mr. Seale: That's right, brother. "Mr. Schultz: And Bobby Seale said if he is "Mr. Seale: I spoke on behalf of my constitutional rights. I have a right to speak in behalf of my constitutional rights. That's right."

"Mr. Schultz: And he told those people in his audience, if the Court please - and I want this on the record. It happened this morning that if he's attacked, they know what to do . . . He was talking to these people about an attack by them."

"Mr. Seale: You're lying. Dirty liar. I told them to defend themselves. You are a rotten racist pig, fascist liar, that's what you are. You're a rotten liar. You're a rotten liar. You are a fascist pig liar."

"I said they had a right to defend themselves if they are attacked, and I hope that the record carries that. And I hope the record shows that tricky Dick

"The Court: I will not hear you now. I am asking you to be silent."

"Mr. Seale: My argument is, and I still argue the point, that you recognize my constitutional rights to defend myself. "The Court: Mr. Seale, do you want to stop or do you want me to direct the marshal

"Mr. Seale: I want to argue the point about this so you can get an understanding of the fact that I have a right to defend myself. "The Court: We will take a recess. Take that defendant into the room in there and deal with him as he should be dealt with in this circumstance. "In an attempt to maintain order

in the courtroom, the Court there upon ordered the defendant Seale removed from the courtroom, at which time he was forcibly restrained by binding and gagging. Seale was bound and gagged, but not silenced. As the defendants looked on in horror, Seale's restraints were increased, and the straps tightened. Dellinger threw himself in front of the marshals: Seale yelled out, "Don't kick me in the balls, motherfucker." Angry words were shouted from the

led to the chair's legs, and his torso tied down with a large leather strap.

The eggs and chains, which had been introduced on a Thursday, were removed without explanation on the following Monday. The press hinted that the move had resulted from "negotiations" with the defense; in fact, no such bargaining had taken place. The government simply realized that the sight of the black man bound and gagged was evoking too much sympathy from the jury and too much outrage on the part of world opinion.

With the gag off, Seale continued to insist upon his right to represent himself. When a prosecution witness, a County Sheriff's deputy from California, testified that he had followed Seale to the airport the day he had gone to Chicago, Kunstler refused to cross-examine, maintaining that the witness had testified only against Seale, and that he did not represent the Panther leader.

Seale then got up, walked to the lectern and began shouting questions at the deputy: "Why did you follow me?" "Have you ever participated in raids on Black Panther Party offices or on party member's homes?" "Have you ever killed a member of the Black Panther Party?" He got no answers.

Furious, Hoffman ordered Seale to sit down, then recessed the court an hour and a half early. The judge was so upset that he neglected to excuse the jury until reminded to do so by Foran.

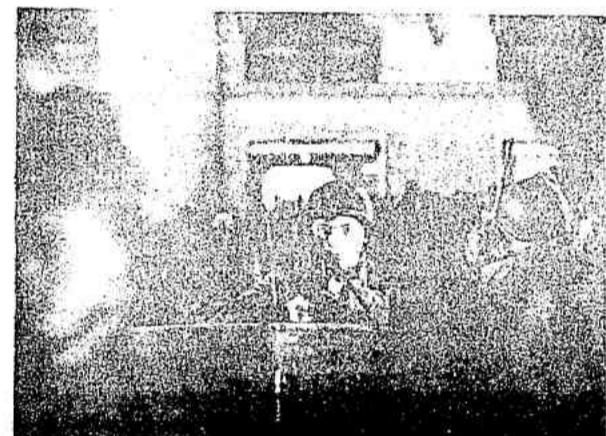
When court resumed, Hoffman announced that he was finding Seale guilty of contempt. For the next hour and a half he read from the court record to chronicle his findings. In love with his voice and acting ability, he gave tasteless flourishes to his reading of the exchanges between himself and Seale. As the spectators sat numb, Hoffman declared Seale guilty of 16 instances of contempt, sentenced him to three months on each count, and declared his case a mistrial. Seale, still stunned, demanded an immediate trial. As he was led away, he continued to shout: "I still want an immediate trial. You can't call it a mistrial. Then a few seconds of silence. "I'm put in jail for four years for nothing." Then, quieter, "I want my coat." The spectators ignored the marshals and stood up for him, shouting "Power to the People" and "Free Bobby."

But Hoffman's move had political significance as well. The government, believing that the black liberation movement can be crushed by eliminating its leaders, wants to see Seale (if not electrocuted in Connecticut) behind bars for the rest of his life; and they don't care what pretense they use to get him there.

The trial goes on, but the courtroom seems empty without Seale, who did more than anyone to cut through the hypocrisy of the trial and to destroy the facade of judicial impartiality which ordinarily serves to cover the political repression that goes on in the courts.

What is becoming increasingly clear, however, is that polarization and repression constitute the preferred strategy of the Nixon Administration. The Conspiracy trial is one stage in the development of this strategy and the government is going to great lengths to win it. Having put Bobby Seale away, they would like to turn their attention to the anti-war movement, jailing its leaders as well. But even if they lose this case on appeal, they believe that they will be able to win in the future. By appointing conservatives to judicial posts (including the Supreme Court) by bringing government pressure into the courtroom, and more generally by rallying the right and publicly attacking dissent, the Administration is already working to create a situation in which political activists can be jailed without the threat of reversals.

Paul Glusman is an activist at U.C. Berkeley. One of the Berkeley Three, his own trial on conspiracy charges recently ended in a hung jury.



Schultz, working for Richard Nixon and the Administration, is a liar. And we have a right to defend ourselves, and if you attack me, I will defend myself. "Mr. Schultz: If the Court please, that is what he said, just as he related it. "Mr. Seale: You're darned right."

"Mr. Schultz: In terms of a physical attack by the people in this- "Mr. Seale: A physical attack by those damned marshals, that's what I said. And if they attack any people, they have a right to defend themselves, you lying pig."

"The Court: Let the record show the tone of Mr. Seale's voice was one shrieking and pounding on the table and shouting. That will be dealt with appropriately at some time in the future."

Later in the same day, Seale made still another request to cross-examine a prosecution witness and the following incident took place, as shown in the court transcript: "Mr. Seale: What about Section 1962 Title 42 of the Code where it says the black man cannot be discriminated against in my legal defense in any court in America?"

"The Court: Mr. Seale, you do know what is going to happen to you- "Mr. Seale: You just got through saying you observed the laws. That law protects my right not to be discriminated against in my legal defense. Why don't you recognize that? Let me defend myself....

lawyers to Judge Hoffman, as Rennie Davis spoke to the jury and Tom Hayden addressed the spectators, pleading for an end to the inhuman treatment of Seale.

Kunstler, speaking in obvious anguish, addressed the judge: "When are we going to stop the medieval torture chamber that is going on in this court? . . . I feel so utterly ashamed to be an American lawyer at this time." The judge's reply: You should feel ashamed of your conduct in this case, sir."

Despite the restraints, Seale continued to demand, in a muffled but quite understandable voice, his right to cross-examine witnesses and conduct his own defense.

Seale had tonsillitis at the time of his gagging, and was forced to sit for eight hours a day with the blood to his extremities painfully cut off. In a note scribbled to Weinglass, Seale described the torture to which he was being subjected: "The type of gag first used this morning stopped my blood circulation throughout my head around my jaws and mouth around the back of my neck. They tried to force rags in my mouth this morning after I told them I had tonsil trouble and would definitely run a high body temperature. The gauze used this morning was a kind that tightens the longer it is wrapped around any part of the body."

In addition, Seale was handcuffed to a wooden chair, his legs shackled

I got my job through the Classifieds



'IF YOU ARE ARRESTED'

This booklet by Council for Civil Liberties is available at the S.R.C. for 30c. If you are attending the Moratorium, it is advisable to read this booklet.

FOR RENT

Part-time female student wants female about 24 to share flat at Campbell \$25.20/ fortnight.

Contact Janet Knox c/ Dept. Indonesian, Malay Diet. Project, S.G.S.

KEEP A KIWI

Accommodation is urgently required for ten handsome young New Zealanders from the 17th to the 24th of May. These civilised presentable young men are attending the I.V. being arranged by the A.N.U. Rifle Club in Canberra. Would anyone able to help this worthy cause please contact Tom Jones on 731439 or leave a note in the Sports Union. Your help would be most appreciated.

Education and Welfare Conference
From May 20th to the 23rd NUAUS Education and Welfare Conference will be held at Monash University. The main topics for discussion at the conference include educational planning inequalities in Australian Education, Student Representation, Teaching and Learning in Higher Education, Student Financial and Student Housing. Prominent guest lecturers will attend. Accommodation is only \$4.20 daily (including all meals). Any student interested in going may obtain forms at the S.R.C. Office.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEETING

Tuesday 21st April 8.00 p.m.
Committees Room, Union.

All Welcome

Student School of Journalism

Includes a mass-media seminar with representatives of press, radio and television.
Macquarie University, North Ryde, Sydney
May 19 - 23 (Tuesday-Saturday).

There is to be an

Aboriginal Lands' Rights Vigil

on Tuesday 28th May. For details contact the S.R.C.

A.N.U. REVUE

'Whatever happened to Hieronymus Bosch?'

April 29, 30 May 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8.00 p.m.

SCHOOL VISITS

To inform secondary students of the peculiarities of University life and work.

Anyone interested in helping in this scheme please contact Mary Fisher at the S.R.C.

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STIRRING GENTLY

Now that World University Service is established in Canberra, you will be hearing a good deal about the World Development Decade which we are entering. You will also hear a good deal about peace and justice in international affairs and it is important that development and peace be seen as closely linked. If, for example, we are really interested in the development of the countries of South-east Asia we shall not be content with raising the level of the Australian Government's financial contributions to aid programmes to one per cent of the gross national product (a goal yet to be reached). We shall be striving to bring peace to the region so that aid can be most effectively used, whether it be financial or technical aid. It will not be used to the best effect if it simply serves to prop up a government which is not truly representative of the people.

If this is true, it follows that the Australian Government has made two fundamental errors in its Vietnam policy of military and civil aid. The Government has never established that we sent troops only after the South Vietnamese Government had requested them. And while the efforts of medical teams and civil rehabilitation workers in Vietnam have been heroic beyond belief, we in Australia have not worked hard enough at removing the causes of the conflict which necessitates their presence. Political and social solutions must be found while the ambulance work goes on.

Can we see the forthcoming Vietnam against this background? "Moratorium" comes from a Latin verb meaning "delay" which at first sight may not seem to take us far towards a solution of the Vietnam

tragedy. But the two main planks in the platform of the supporters of the Moratorium are the immediate withdrawal of Australian troops from Vietnam and the repeal of the National Service Act. If we can persuade the Government to do both, I believe the effects will be far-reaching. We shall be showing other governments and peoples that we are ready to try another way of solving international disputes than the military, which is essentially destructive. We shall be putting some meaning into our frequent declarations of our desire for a just and lasting peace in Vietnam. The National Service Act at present is helping to prevent us from arriving at a peaceful solution. Our present commitment in Vietnam has been given a sharper edge by the expressed intention of the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues to maintain the National Service Act.

One of the most objectionable features of the Act is that it makes it possible for the Government to compel a person who sincerely believes killing is morally wrong to do what is profoundly abhorrent to their moral convictions: to them, the law may say "Disregard your conscience and do what you think is morally evil, or else go to prison for two years." Supporters of the Moratorium are in turn supported by the Statement made by the 4th Assembly of the World Council of Churches (Uppsala, July 1968): "Protection of conscience demands that the churches should give spiritual care and support not only to those serving in armed forces, but also those who object to participation in particular wars they feel bound in conscience to oppose, or who find themselves unable to bear arms or to enter the military service of their nations for reasons of conscience.

Such support should include pressure to have the law changed where this is required." G.C.G.

BOOTS

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| LAW | STATISTICS |

Appointment for interview may be made by contacting the Careers and Appointments Office.

POETRY PAGE

for those
who partake



OLD TIME RELIGION

1.
And the people all prayed
And the pious preist said
"We'll baptise your babies,
We'll mourn for your dead.
Our God is your God,
And worship you must!"
(Ashes to ashes, dust-to dust.)

2.
And the children all prayed
So that good Bishop said
"Give us, Oh Father, our daily sliced
braed.
For tho' we're all sinners,
To live, eat we must.
To the church give the bread
And we'll pass on the crust."
(Ashes to ashes, dust to dust.)

3.
"Oh, sinners! Ye sinners!"
Said the Pope in diggust,
"Hypocitas, robbers, dishonest folk!
-You say God is dead!-
Cried the saint quite dismayed
"Yet ye see ev'ry Sunday
That his love is d'isplayed."
And he passed round the plate
While the sinners all prayed.

4.
So the people all worshipped,
Repenting their lust.
Some went to Ashes,
Some turned to Dust.
Some went to Heaven,
Some went to He!!.
.....and the Church made more money,
And did very well.
Ross Frank.

SONGS FOR JUDITH.

Judith Judith
Can you hear me?
Come down to us
And sit by me.

The rain has wet
A tree near me;
Its hanging bark
Drops drops on me

An on the grass
Just next to me,
But you won't mind
Wet grass by me.

As people walk
By you and me,
I'll watch you as
You talk to me,

And see your soft
Hair shine by me -
As those drops drop
On you and me!

Judith, Judith,
If you hear me
Comedown to us
And sit' be me..

2.
Come, listen to
The poet's words,
And hear his song:

"In the pale hills
And in a tree
My words belong:

Shaded by leaves
From the heat, they
Cannot be strong.

And in the hills,
And in the tree,
Too, is my song:

Stirred by the leaves
In the wind, it
Cannot be long.

But if my words
Are of my love,
And if among

Them you hear the
Sound of my song,
It will be long

Before the words
Die, before love
Fades from my song."

(1970)
Graham Jackson.



A POOR POEM

They are taking the signposts down
and all the children stand helpless
picking up the threads left by the
one-eyed crow,
claiming each colour for freedom
and stealing others' to build up a
rainbow.

I lie under the wicked willow's fingers
and count my fate in the holes
burnt out by the sun,
Talking to moonchild
wrapped around my dagger like a flame,
watching the trees cut out wounds in the
night.

Everyone is queuing up for the show
pressing their window-pains into one
shriek,
hiding from the Jewish Master behind
the rain,
telling me to turn in my little gold wing,
oh so afraid to kiss moonchild's fire.

And when they've stolen
my rose-window apple-pose Eve,
they turn the final machine gun blast
on my weeping blood-red moon,
I keep watch so patiently
as it goudges out the years.

Have an
Affair
this
Autumn
with

PURE NEW
wool

from

GEORGE'S
OF CANBERRA
AND AT MANUKA

REVIEWS

OPERA

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN.

The Gilbert and Sullivan season that the Elizabethan Trust has just brought to the Canberra Theatre has been most interesting for a number of reasons. Undoubtedly the first of these was that these fully-professional performances gave us a chance to re-assess whether or not Gilbert and Sullivan operetta will prove to be of lasting interest. The answer would certainly seem to be yes.

For a long time people have been saying that G. & S. is tired and dated. The music is too like opera to appeal to popular tastes, they say, but too lowbrow for classical music fans: catchy, yes, but of no real value.

Gilbert's libretti are in an even worse plight. Fantastic plots burlesquing forgotten idiocies in the England of another day, laced with dated verbal wit. The whole business musty, Victorian, and moral. What more need be said!

The standard of performance to which we have become accustomed is certainly pretty dismal. G. & S. is said to be very suitable for school production, where immature voices and untrained orchestras can try, the indestructibility of Sullivan's melodies. But, of course, as the Sydney Morning Herald said of this Trust Season, serious opera singers would do well to approach it cautiously, for fear of straining their technique (!).

Meanwhile, as the operas came out of copyright, all sorts of modernised, updated and supposedly revitalised productions appeared. Television performances based on *The Mikado* and *Iolanthe*, courtesy of the A.B.C., can account for some of the duller hours of my life - and these were the "improved" versions!

The originals were of course better than these and thanks to this recent season we can see just how much better.

Performances have been complete and unaltered - even to having very few topical interpolations - and all the traditional humourous "business" was retained.

No-one who attended any of the "Youth" series I went to could doubt that the best of them (but not all) will still be going strong in another hundred-odd years time.

A second reason this Gilbert and Sullivan season was so interesting to me was that the Trust Orchestra was using Sullivan's original scoring. For years we have heard corrupt orchestral parts, intended for instrumentalists light or in numbers and skill, and often including a piano accompaniment. Malcolm Sargent was one of the first to insist that Sullivan's scores be treated with the respect accorded most composers these days, and according to devotees the results were miraculous.

I must confess I was disappointed. Perhaps I was led to expect too much, but it seemed to me that by and large Sullivan's orchestration was conventional and a little dull. While it was clearly an improvement on the versions we have often heard before, and was certainly never less than perfectly adequate, the flashes of imagination and real originality were only occasional, attractive though they were.

The Trust's "32 piece orchestra" appears to have improved out of all sight since



its establishment only a few years ago. Its playing was firm and lively and its ensemble good.

During the interval in *Iolanthe*, I heard several people remark that the orchestra was playing much too loudly, and that they could hardly hear the soloists. It would be too unkind to repeat here Sir Thomas Beecham's famous remark about that being a blessing in disguise! However it was obvious that experienced singers such as Robert Gard and Donald Shanks, had no difficulty in singing over the orchestra, with every word clearly audible.

It was regrettable that too high a proportion of this particular cast had either voices that were too small or an as yet inadequate technique. In general, however, the singing of both soloists and chorus was extremely good.

Acting, so much more important in Gilbert and Sullivan than in most opera, was of a very high standard. In particular I must mention Dennis Olsen, who several times quite stole the show (not altogether unintentionally, I fear). He seems able to act the fool in the very best G. & S. tradition as one to the manner born. To the usual "business" associated with the parts of the Lord Chancellor, the Admiral and the Major General, he brought his own freshness and originality, and the audiences loved it. I am probably carping by adding that in *Pinafore* there was an occasional tendency to overact.

The Elizabethan Trust's series was graced with beautiful and elaborate sets, and gorgeous, lavish costuming. Choreography, though naturally less of a feature than with the outstanding and unconventional English Opera Group productions (reviewed elsewhere), was unobtrusively excellent.

All the operas deservedly played to enthusiastic capacity audiences: there seems little doubt that "straight" professional performances of G. & S. can still be entirely delightful. See you at the *Mikado* next year!

Peter Clayton.

At first, the last two of Benjamin Britten's parables for church performance seemed disconcertingly similar to *Curlew River*. Opening with procession and plainsong, played on the same stage set, and utilising the same theatrical conventions, I began to wonder of they would be just pale imitations of the first parable. However the individuality of each drama soon became apparent, and seeing all three in sequence emphasised their differences as well as the more obvious similarities.

Much less stark, much less intense and moving than *Curlew River*, *The Burning Fiery Furnace* was more of an opulent, glittering spectacle. This effect was greatly enhanced by the magnificent costuming (especially of King Nebuchadnezzar), and by the excellent props. I was particularly taken with the immense, glittering gold idol, and with the "flames" of the furnace.

The standard of the singing was again consistently high. Perhaps the boy sopranos did not quite pull off the section where they entertained the King during the feast - no doubt this is one of the weaker moments in the parable - but the pure boy-soprano voice that floated above the concluding Magnificat was quite outstanding.

The Prodigal Son impressed me as perhaps most of all the three parables. Within the same formalized framework it achieves a tension and an emotional impact nearly as strong as that of *Curlew River* while in its colourful costuming and pageantry it recalls some of the spectacle that made the *Burning Fiery Furnace* so enjoyable, and in doing this it encompasses a great variety in mood, pace and atmosphere, to which the music contributes greatly.

As with *The Burning Fiery Furnace*, I did not feel that the contribution of the boy sopranos was uniformly successful. I greatly enjoyed their celebration on the prodigal's return, but remain dubious about their earlier off-stage singing, presumably to remind the prodigal of what he had left behind him, or perhaps to symbolise his remorse.

John Winfield, as the Tempter, put over a difficult part to perfection while the tempting was going on, the rest of the cast on stage "froze" in a very effective manner.

The superb choreography was an outstanding feature of all three parables. At one point in *The Burning Fiery Furnace*, the eight instrumentalists left their places to process around the streets of Babylon, playing a fascinating assortment of instruments. In *The Prodigal Son* some of the most effective parts were the scenes of revelry, where the fantastically-masked chorus mimicked dissipation to wonderfully apt music. Undoubtedly, Colin Graham's style of production has become an integral part of the basic concept of these parables.

It has been a fascinating experience to hear all three parables in such a short space of time in these almost ideal performances. One of the things that struck me was that the music was gradually assuming a more important place in each successive parable. In *Curlew River* the prime focus was undoubtedly on the drama, with the music playing a subsidiary, if vital part. By *The Prodigal Son*, however, the music was assuming a much more prominent role, and the imagination and variety of its contribution had a great effect. Perhaps, this was one of the reasons I found *The Prodigal Son* especially attractive.

Not until I had seen all three works was I convinced that they formed any valid new musical or dramatic genre. Seen together, however, their highly stylised dramatic conventions, their studied economy in production, and not least, their welcome brevity, all contribute towards making them a highly satisfying artistic experience.

Two of the parables have been recorded by the English Opera Group under the direction of Benjamin Britten, *Curlew River* on Decca SET 301, and *The Burning Fiery Furnace* on Decca SET 356 and I understand that a recording of the third will appear shortly as Decca SET 438.

Peter Clayton.

FILM

FILMIES UNITE THERE'S MONEY AROUND

The Australian Council for the Arts is proposing to provide assistance by means of loans, investments and grants from its Experimental Film and Television Fund to foster and encourage cinema and television experiment in form, content and technique, and to discover new creative talent. "Experimental" includes films which are

- original in approach, technique or subject matter,
- technical research projects, and,
- experiment by inexperienced but promising film makers.

The ANU Film Group has now established a Film Production Committee, not only to make films itself, but also to co-ordinate film making activities on campus. This Committee hopes to obtain equipment for use by film makers. While the Film Group hopes to obtain a grant

for itself, it feels that individual film makers may have a reasonable chance of success themselves. The Film Group is most anxious to receive scripts and concrete ideas from aspiring film makers for consideration, and will lend its support (there may be a remote chance of some of that support being financial) to those scripts it considers good. The Film Group has already received a grant of \$500 from the Cultural Affairs Committee for film making, although it has been decided how this will be spent yet.

As the closing date for applications for grants from the Australian Council for the Arts is 4th May 1970, any scripts must be submitted by Friday 24th April for consideration. Sorry about the terribly short notice, but the grants didn't come to our notice until very recently. Scripts (with names and fastest methods of contact) may be left either under 'F' in the Union letterrack or with Clive Smith, at Bruce Hall (N56). Application forms may also be obtained from The Executive Officer, Australian Council for the Arts, Box 302 P.O., North Sydney. 2060

BOOKS

HARRY KIDD

THE TROUBLE AT L.S.E.

1966-1967

Harry Kidd: THE TROUBLE AT LSE' 1966-67

(O.U.P. 1969 paper \$3.95)

In the winter of 1966-67 the London School of Economics, one of the constituent colleges of the University of London, was the scene of the first major student disturbance in Britain in the contemporary wave of student action. From 1964 onwards campuses in the U.S.A., most notably Berkeley, California had experienced a series of student demonstrations and confrontations but until the Affair at L.S.E. Britain had been quiet.

The open breach between students and school authorities came early in February 1967 when the Board of Discipline suspended two students for a term. They were David Adelstein, an emigre South African and President of the Union (roughly equivalent to President of the SRC) and Marshall Bloom, an American, who was President of the Graduate Students' Association. The suspensions were the culmination of events which had begun three months before, and continued in an exacerbated form after the suspensions.

The matters at issue between students and staff were, as usual, complicated. There were long standing dissatisfactions: some lecturers were considered to be uninterested in their students, devoting their time to their 'own work' and to journalism; there was acute overcrowding most notably in the Library, whose magnificent collection had become very difficult of access to many students (2.8 full time students per library seat); an archaic administrative structure with virtually no student representation, and so on. However the spark was political/administrative - the appointment of a new Director.

The Court of Governors, with which there was a good deal of dissatisfaction

already announced late in 1966 the selection of Dr. Walter Adams as successor to the then Director, Sir Sidney Caine. Adams was an historian and administrator who had been Principal since 1955 of the University College at Salisbury, Rhodesia. The student opposition to him was, in brief, that his failure to resign his position at the time to U.D.I. meant endorsement of the policy of racial segregation and superiority.

Whatever be the truth about the effect of Adam's role in Rhodesia it immediately sparked the most intense opposition (to his appointment) by the students of LSE and by some of the staff. Opposition was expressed by students in a series of meetings, handbills and pamphlets. But the breach with the authorities was a letter to the Times. Under school disciplinary rules letters to the press which used the name of the school required the Director's consent. This was refused by Sir Sidney Caine and when the letter was published disciplinary proceedings were launched against Adelstein and others. Student response was to begin the series of sit-ins which continued on and off for four months. In initial

proceedings Adelstein was found guilty but no penalty was imposed.

Following the Christmas break a new crisis arose when the Director banned the use of the 'Old Theatre' (the only large hall at LSE) for an anti-Adams meeting. In a sit-in and fracas in the lobby at the entrance to the Hall an elderly attendant, who was helping to guard the entrance, died of a heart attack. Although no blame was attached by the authorities to the students or their leaders for the death, it gave an extra emotional edge to the confrontation.

Adelstein and Bloom were suspended for their part in the events at the 'Old Theatre'. The focus of the student campaign then became the lifting of the suspensions. Sit-ins, marches down Fleet Street to Lincoln's Inn Fields, pamphlets and leaflets linked the appointment of Adams with the suspension of Adelstein and Bloom. In April a compromise was effected under which a form of words was found which was intended to save the faces of the authorities at the same time as the suspensions were lifted. Both sides claimed victory. Some reforms were made but the students continued to simmer until in 1969 the school was in turmoil again.

This book, written by the man who was secretary of the School (Registrar in our terms) at the time is interesting in a number of ways. It attempts a dispassionate, strictly factual account, and so far as it goes this is very valuable. Nevertheless the assumptions from which he works obtrude themselves throughout the whole book. Here is a man straining to be fair but who doesn't really understand what it is that makes the 'other side' tick.

Robin Gollan,
Professional Fellow
History Dept.
R.S.S.S.

A.N.U. REVUE

HEIRONYMOUS WHO ??????????????
Bill Gluth.

If you think "Whatever Happened To Heironymous Bosch?????????" sounds an unlikely title for the midnight horror movie let alone the A.N.U. Revue '70 you're right. As a matter of fact, before unforeseen circumstances intervened, the title was to have been "Whatever Happened to Robin Hood?????????". In this vein, the first rehearsal was devoted to archery, after which all concerned were left with nothing but shattered dreams and misplaced arrows in their rear.

Any of you who have experienced Bosch's art (and it is an experience) will know why the title was changed. For you philistines who don't know who Heironymous was, he was a Fifteenth Century artist who defies classification as a Fifteenth Century artist. His work combines the finest characteristics of Breugel, Munch, Dalí and Jon Stephens. The latter, by the way, is producing the show most of which he wrote. He is currently performing the mind-boggling feat of juggling sixteen different commitments and handling each with a marked degree of competence. In the cast we have pert, Penny-pegs Chapman who runs neck and neck with Stephens in the world's commitment-juggling competition. Then there's the seductive Alvina Reid, the Barry Humphries of the 'Seventies. Of course the stunning Ros. Delaney the cast's claim to who's who (perhaps what's what?) is in the cast again this year. Another trouper, Verona (Teddy Bear) Burgess trips through rehearsal on the light fantastic tongue and toe.... and there's Judi Cooper, who can't wait to be painted in the Nude !!!!

....And in the male chorus line we have Martin Willoughby-Whatnot-exactly what, we don't know. Then there's Simon Down-the-Lachlan Cameron, and Adam Salzer - him not just a pretty face, you know. Theatre Group's apprentice of vice Nick Jose graduates to full-time lecher if he survives the Revue. Pete Kr-embs is the only member of the cast with the distinction of having failed Kindergarten. To top it all off, there's Paul and Jeb, or Jeb and Paul - no one really knows which it is.

The Show itself is an unlikely combination of make-up, costumes, script and set. As for the characters, it involves such old favorites as the Queen, Prince Phillip, James Cook, Joseph Banks, Adam and Eve. Boschian favourites particular to this Revue are: a Vacuum cleaner, the Mysterious Wallet Reader, A Gryphon, the famous Albanian Boob Hound and just perhaps Wotsname Bosch. None of the characters, however, dominates; the show just won't let them. It moves at a blinding pace and audiences are advised to run through their multiplication tables of x to the 16/5 to x to the black stump, to limber up. The Show is also visually striking. Everything combines to give a slightly macabre and certainly different effect.

It adds up to what you might call a Cook-Book Revue (Cohen and Goldstein - Hague Press, 1674). Starting with a firm base of jolly jolly humour, add a dash of slapstick, one to two heaped tablespoons of satire, a hint of pathos and just a pinch of corn and you end up with what indeed promises to be an intriguing evening's entertainment.

Raffaele's GOSPEL

We are going through another Renaissance - have no doubt about it.

Just as in the first one, man is digging his own body, a scene brought on by major developments in the scientific fields.

This time it's man bursting out of his own environment zapping his way to the stars, grooving to pot and doing away with much of the shit.

And in the process religion is coming in for a battering, the organised Judeo-Christian ethic is having the hell belted out of it. In a figurative sense the first space age joke had a deep meaning. "Have you seen God" they asked of the first spacemen. The answer "Well in the first place she's a Negro".

But that doesn't mean that religion, or the essence of what we call religion today, is shot. What it means is that that essence must adapt itself to the conditions of today just as it has in the past.

So to demand, as Graham McKay did in your last issue, that to know the person of Christ, one had to take the courses of the Gospel as a literal map, "letting the records speak for themselves" seems very wide off the mark.

If you in fact take the gospels literally you are accepting the words of illiterate fishermen and a taxman who were so turned on to the message they were spruiking, they could hardly be called reliable witnesses. In that case, just a little imagined miracle here and there wouldn't go astray just to bolster up the case.

Accept their divine origin, a view projected by the same organised religion we spoke about above, and why not accept all the other precepts of organised religion - the beads, the candles, the plaster saints, the pomp and the ceremony.

And that's a groove - if it's your bag.

But if it isn't all appeals to take the gospels as gospel are so much crap.

What has not been pointed out in all this brouhaha is that there is a group of European theologians, understandably without pontifical approval, which for the past decade, has been working on the very theory that 'Son Of Man' put forward that in fact Christ did not know that he was the Son of God. In a lot of ways whether he did know or did not know is irrelevant to my generation. If religion is going to be their scene then all they have to know is that he was the Son of the Father.

What Church and Mr. McKay are going to have to accept is that for some, personal religion is entirely compatible with the natural, passionate beauty of a naked woman, with the high in pot, with the fluid, unimagined whirlings of acid.

That the Church was able to maintain the myth of "objective truth" for so long is one of the really great miracles of all time.

Mick Jagger to play Christ at Obber-ammagaul.

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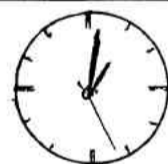
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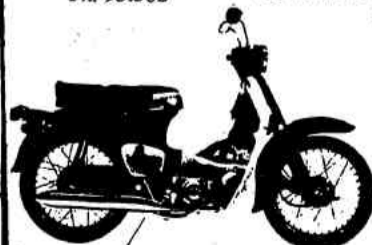


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A.N.U. SPORTS UNION

GENERAL MEETING

There will be a general meeting of the A.N.U. Sports Union at 8.00 p.m. on Monday 8th June, 1970 in the Upstairs dining room of the University Union.

AGENDA

To present the following motion:

"That the fees of the A.N.U. Sports Union be \$12.00 for full members and full associate members and \$6.00 for ordinary associate members."

proposed by Sports Council.

NEIL GRAY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS

After calling for nominations in accordance with section 16, sub-section (1) and (2) of the constitution to close at 5 p.m. on Monday, 13th April, 1970, for the one elective seat to be filled on the Union Board of Management, one nomination was received.

Therefore I hereby declare.

MR. ROGER MACKAY

Elected to the Union Board of Management to hold office, subject to the

constitution, from Tuesday, 14th April, 1970 until the remainder of the term of office of the person in whose place he was elected - this being Mr. David Solomo in this case - whose term of office would have terminated at the first meeting of the board following The Annual General Elections to be held late in the second term.

E.C. de Tott
Secretary to the Union
Returning Officer.

SOCIAL ACTION '70

NEXT Meeting 22 April 7.30 p.m.
Upstairs Dining Room.

This meeting is being held to discuss how Social Action can help two charity drives this year. One of them will be YOUTH CALL 70

Anyone interested in helping these charities, come to the meeting, OR contact Anthea Green c/- SRC Office or Keith Stephens c/- Burton Hall.

PROMETHEUS is to be published again this year for the eighth time since it was founded, as an annual journal, in the thirties. Contributions in the form of articles, essays, poetry or short stories, are warmly invited to be handed in by May 8th. They may be left at any one of the following places:
The WORONI Office,
The Secretary of the English Dept.
G.C. Windsor (Bruce 34)
Virginia Wilton (Burton 317)
Sue Lever (Garran 29)
Penny Chapman (Ursula)
Graham Jackson (John, XX111, B245)

NOMINATIONS ARE CALLED FOR 6 (SIX) POSITIONS ON THE CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Any person may be a candidate for Election whether a member of the University or not, but each candidate must be nominated and seconded by members of the Electorate:-

- The Electorate shall comprise
- a) Undergraduate students - those persons eligible for membership of ANU Students Association.
 - b) Post graduate students - those persons eligible for membership of the ANU Research Students Association.
 - c) Those persons eligible for membership of the ANU General Staff Association.
 - d) Those persons eligible for membership of the ANU Staff Association.

Nominations should be handed in at the S.R.C. office by Wednesday 29th April, 5.00 p.m.

Returning Officer.
Mark Cunliffe.

TENNIS NOTES

Annual Club Championships.
To be held on the following weekends:
25th & 26th April.
2nd & 3rd May.

There will be mens and ladies singles and doubles plus a mixed competition. Entry forms are available from the General Studies Library Notice Board or the Sports Union. Late entries will be accepted.

IF YOU WANT TO PLAY I.V. OR ANY COMPETITION FOR UNI, YOU SHOULD ENTER THE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

I.V.

I.V. will be played this year at Sydney from the 18th to 22nd of May. If you want to play in the A.N.U. team this year, contact Phil Allars on 613650 - during P.S. hours, or bring a tennis racket to the courts on Saturday afternoon

N.Z. trip

A combined New Zealand universities team will be at A.N.U. between the 12th and 15th May. We need people to billet them! If you are willing to do this or if you want to play against them contact the Secretary of the Tennis Club - Betty Bohmer - on 493608.

REMEMBER - The Club Championships begin this weekend - Get an entry form and hand it in to the Sports Union soon.

Applications are called for by the S.R.C. for the position of

GENESIS DIRECTOR

Nominations close at 5.00 p.m. on Friday, 24th April, 1970.

CUNLIFFE ANSWERS

There is much at the ANU for "WORONI" to criticize, and so far in 1970, it has been anxious to please in this regard. The Union received an issue or two; the SRC had front-page criticism in the last "WORONI"; will the Sports Union or the Research Students' Association be next? I agree that the SRC deserves criticism, but such criticism must be positive, soundly-based and accurate, to be effective. "WORONI", was lacking in all three of these attributes.

Unfortunately, Mr. Podger tried to judge the ANU SRC by Sydney's standards. Since he is a former Sydney SRC Officer this is probably understandable, but surely as "WORONI" Editor, he should attempt to gain the full facts, whether constitutional or otherwise, before he criticises any body. It is these failings which in fact ruin his article.

To begin, the Constitution does not dictate the size of the SRC. The SRC itself does this, through the Electoral Regulations, and as many students will know, the current proposal is for a 19 member SRC, this including five faculty, eight general and one part-time representative, plus the President and four ex-office officers ("WORONI" Editor, Undergraduate Representative on University Council, CAC Chairman and Part-time Students Association President).

Next FACT: at the time of issue, thirteen people not eight, were on the SRC. The PTSA President was only added at Sunday April 12th's meeting, and so only three ex-office officers existed. Ten ordinary members (Messrs Cunliffe, Barrell, Duckett, Joseph, Morrison, Alexander and Kerr, and Misses Dutton Clouy and Fisher) made up the rest of the SRC.

As for Andrew Bain's being disliked - it is a fact that Andrew is a personal friend of all the then members of the Executive. He would himself support his contention, and has done so. Stephen Duckett, Andrew and myself all reside in Garra Hall, where we eat at the same dinner table, at almost all meals. If we had been accused of being a "clique", there may have been some basis for the contention - Enemies we are not!

The comment concerning the Treasurer, Stephen Duckett, was, as the Editor has since discovered, incorrect and libellous, and readers will have noticed the apology on Page 2, on this matter. Mary Fisher, our Education Officer, only took over as such, this year. Certainly she is still re-organizing the files (and no doubt reading them). Education, especially while Tom Roper was NUAUS E V P, was no small portfolio. To learn in a few weeks what Tom alone put into writing in his two years as E V P, would be at the minimum, a mammoth task. I would prefer an officer who is at least prepared to learn a portfolio, and Miss Fisher has done this.

Social Action has been dealt with in the Treasurer's article; I only mention that we have just obtained from the University the use of a room to be the Headquarters for the next three years for the "Social Action" group at this university. This group of dedicated people is achieving as much as students can possibly achieve; they have not renounced practical welfare works for the non-specific, waffly concept of research into Social Action. This approach sounds like the age-old answer of what to do, when you can't be bothered doing anything practical.

In fact when Social Action commenced at ANU last year, it considered the possibility of becoming Welfare Research body, but rejected that suggestion. Social Action at ANU helps people who need help - Meals on Wheels, War Veterans' Home Visits, Hospital

Visits, Tutoring for underprivileged school pupils, outings and entertainment for young children from deprived homes. Social Action can't implement a revolutionary Social Welfare policy; students can help, and the ANU Social Action Group is helping.

The SRC believes that the Students' Association should decide on "Big World" Politics. We are not trying to breed "party hacks", people who merely serve their party's interests at ANU. The Students' Association can bind the SRC on any political (or other) question, and since the Students' Association is all students, that surely is as it should be.

Sydney's TV Unit is hardly something to brag about. It was to cost \$1400. So far, it has cost \$4000 - If we did buy such a childish toy (at such an adult price) "WORONI" and all students would really have something to criticize. If Mr. Podger can't find anything from Sydney more "new" and "exciting" than the T.V. Unit, his criticisms could probably be better directed at Sydney SRC with its \$90,000+ and budget per year.

I readily agree that the "Non-Elections" are no laughing matter, and can only suggest that if you also agree, you should come to the A G M (27th April) and say your piece on the topic. But the Editor's suggested reasons for the resignations from the SRC (i.e. they did not wish to man the polling booths) is little short of a joke. Since Mr. Podger spoke strongly in support of the motion at a Students' Association Meeting, he must realize that Postal Voting must be used in SRC Elections. In other words there weren't any booths to be manned!

Mr. Podger suggests that we should return to "Kindergarten Politics" because we have failed to "stir" students. If "stirring" is all the Editor wants, he can forget about anything constructive. If we were only trying to "stir" students would any of the following have been achieved?

The Second Submission on "Participation in University Government" will go to University Council in May, and to a Students' Association General Meeting this Thursday night (23rd April). This Submission (dealt with in depth in "WORONI") tries to involve even more students in even more sections of decision-making. It is more than a "flash-in-the-pan", more than even a "Grand Stir" and it was not prepared overnight.

The SRC Submission on a University Dental Scheme, a comprehensive and strongly-argued document has by now been considered by the Welfare Committee of University Council. Perhaps the SRC could have ignored this idea. Would "More Cavities on Campus" cause a "stir"?

Students who might otherwise not have been able to return to university, have been able to obtain accommodation in Lennox House, under an SRC experimental scheme. These students look after themselves, and the SRC provides cheap but habitable premises. There is no Globe or Carlton in Canberra, so the SRC initiated this scheme. It's repercussions may well be wider than just a few poorer students, however. It is possible that a new form of Residence may be provided, instead of the traditional-type Hall. This would involve more independence, but cheaper rentals, for some 250-300 students. Needless to say, the success or otherwise, of the Lennox House experiment is going to affect these proposals.

But for an SRC submission opposing the introduction of Hall "transfer fees", students transferring from one Hall to another would have been liable to a \$15 re-registration fee. Since the matter was considered during Dec-

WORONI

ember last year, but for the SRC, most people would not have found out about the fee, until they had been asked to pay it.

Another SRC submission on the "Size of the University" has been instrumental in ensuring that the ANU will never become overcrowded and cramped like Sydney or Melbourne Universities. It will continue to be a "community of scholars", as every proper university must.

The Presidential Studentship has been put into effect, enabling the President to attend the meetings resulting from Participation, to keep in touch with student requests; to communicate more regularly, especially through WORONI, Press Releases which have all received wide coverage this year, and by informal contacts with the Administration (and hopefully to continue satisfactorily in his course)

The SRC Finance Committee has already helped increase financial expertise on SRC matters, and its advice has helped to improve the financial understanding of all SRC members.

It seems probable that "Genesis" can commence next term, all going well. Notably, Sydney University will also commence their "Genesis" scheme next term.

Once again this year, the SRC has provided a Second-hand Bookshop, and Typing Classes, two things which potentially benefit all students, and which even currently benefit large numbers of students.

Some of the Editor's statements I have left unchallenged. Charges of "incompetence", "lack of imagination" and so on, all fall within the area of "fair comment" as far as I am concerned. While I disagree with those comments, I think it is useless, if not impossible, to try to argue sensibly, on such charges. For

and accordingly have left out consideration of them.

I believe that the SRC has done a considerable amount this year. It has not done everything, and not everything it has done, has been of benefit to all students. However, we have not wasted money, as the published budget will certify. Some university SRC's have spent fortunes on things such as a Creche or a Dental Service, not to mention a T.V. Unit. If we are able to convince the University Administration that it should carry out certain activities, then students are being saved a great deal of money which can be spent to benefit them, in other areas. I do not accept that this is incompetence nor does it show a lack of initiative.

Perhaps apathy is indicative of a generally contented Campus. Personally, I deplore it, as does Mr. Podger, and I believe that if nothing else the last "WORONI" did succeed in creating interest in the SRC. To that extent, at least, I am indebted to "WORONI" and its Editor.

It is just possible that if an SRC continues to lead, and not be led by, the Student Body, it will eventually, by its achievements, justify itself out of existence. If that is so, it is not the case at ANU where many things still need to be attained. My only hope is that "WORONI" and indeed all students will help the SRC by more positive, soundly-based and thoughtful suggestions. If on the other hand, they continue to operate in ignorance, or base their suggestions and criticisms on misconceptions, the SRC cannot hope to be much better.

Mark Cunliffe (President)

These & others are the '41st' S.R.C.



Adam Salzer



Rodney Smyth



Hank Van Apeldoorn



Richard Refshauge



Steven Hobbs



Mark Cunliffe (President)



Stephen Duckett (Treasurer)



Andrew Morrison (NUAUS Secretary)

A.N.U.S.A. FEES UP \$4!

The present sports union fee is \$8.00 of which \$2.00 must constitutionally be set aside towards development of the indoor sports and recreation centre. This leaves fees of \$6.00 per student to be used for running and development of the sports union. This amount has not changed since 1965.

Your \$8.00 fee is proportioned as follows:

Capital Development	\$ 2.58
General Administration	2.93
Subscription & running costs	58c
Minor Capital Development & Maintenance.	58c
Intervarsity running costs	35c

The remainder is granted to clubs to be used for entering teams in competitions, paying fees to belong to the various local associations, assisting clubs with equipment and providing a small travel assistance to intervarsity contests. Of these items the various competition costs and local association levies require at least \$1.28.

The transfer to capital development besides the \$2.00 per head includes an annual \$3,000 transfer required by the University. This money may be used by the Sports Union for capital development and is currently being used to purchase a lodge at Thredbo alpine village. The lodge will be available to all members for skiing, fishing, mountaineering and other alpine activities in winter and summer. In return for this transfer the University assists the sports union by maintaining all the playing fields and buildings as well as paying for cleaning and electricity. This currently costs around \$18,000 and can be expected to increase to around \$40,000. Students should realise that the University is assisting them to an amount almost equal to the total working budget of the organisation.

By belonging to the A.U.S.A. and competing in Intervarsity sports the A.N.U. is obliged to run the various sporting contests in its turn. The item, intervarsity running costs provides for these costs.

The remainder of the fee 98c is used towards providing for the various costs involved with providing for assisting members to enter contests and partake in the sport of their choice. Sports Council considers that it is one of the Sports Union's prime objects to enter teams in the local competitions. This amount alone costs \$1.28 per student. So that certain team equipment is available at no extra costs to the member and a small assistance is provided to attend intervarsity contests at least another \$2.50 per member is required. Even with all these costs provided for a member of a team must still pay a considerable amount out of his own pocket for personal equipment and other items. This means that those who elect to participate in a sport do not do so solely at the expense of others who do not. There is obviously a deficit in funds in 1970 with the result that club equipment grants have been reduced to less than 1/3 of those required. This cut will have to be more in future years if a fees rise is not obtained.

From the above analysis it can be seen that to properly provide all the needs of sports union members requires a subscription of at least \$3.00 over and above the present sports union fee. This is not available and during this year, the provision of minimum requirements will

cost \$6,000 more than is available. The situation will not change next year nor the next as costs escalate. Because it considers it would be improper to only half provide for the needs of sports union members, sports council has decided to present the following motion to a general meeting of members on Monday, 8th June, 1970.

"That the fees of the A.N.U. Sports Union be \$12.00 for full members and full associate members and \$6.00 for associate members."

It is, therefore, in the interests of all sports union members to attend the general meeting on Monday 8th June and to vote in the affirmative for the fees rise. Members who do not are being themselves a grave injustice. If you want to discuss the matter or want further information you are urged to contact any of the following sports council members, Mervyn Aston, Richard Miller, Andrew Proctor, Leslie Jacques, Linda Parris, Andrew Potter, Alistair Urquhart, Dave Walters or Edward Boyce. **BUT RE-MEMBER TO ATTEND, TO VOTE YES.**

Mervyn Aston,
President, A.N.U. Sports Union.

WING CHUN BROKE ?

Since every full or part-time student at ANU pays \$8 annual sports fees (and many students do not take up any organised sport) one would imagine that ANU sporting clubs would receive enough money from Sports Union to cover their basic equipment.

However for two reasons, this is not the case. Firstly because over half of this year's budget of \$24,000 is swallowed up in administrative expenses. Secondly because the available money is distributed very unevenly among the clubs. Some such as the Ski Club (which is to have a lodge built for it), and the Boat and sailing Clubs receive monies quite out of proportion to the amount their members pay in Sports Union fees. On the other hand, small clubs without allies on S.U. may actually receive far less - an obvious injustice. The experience of the Wing Chun Club is particularly clear.

When the club was formed in 1969, it had the advantage of having for its instructor William Cheung, who is not merely qualified but famous in several countries as an exponent of this martial art. Mr. Cheung provided instruction free of charge. Sports Union need only have provided a few pieces of equipment to match Mr. Cheung's generosity, and the ANU would have had a first-rate martial arts club.

From the first the club's requests were moderate. In 1969, it asked for a table (\$20) on which to rest a punching bag, and for a kind of wooden dummy used in sparring practice. The table was duly provided, and eventually S.U. arranged

SPORTS UNION BUDGET

The 1970 Sports Union budget was presented at a Council meeting held at 7.00 p.m. Thursday 9th April, 1970. The budget presented to council, incurred a deficit of \$6,000, despite a general policy to keep down expenditure to a minimum without harming efficiency or operation of the affiliated clubs.

AS a result:

1. General Administrative Costs were pruned with only increases in expenditure being the wages of the Executive Secretary and a part-time attendant for Kingsley Street Hall.
2. Other Administrative Costs were kept to a minimum.
3. Minor Capital Development and Maintenance was kept to normal maintenance and extended to provisions for Kingsley Street Hall which could be

used for a large number of members and the construction of a barbecue to be used by the clubs for money raising.

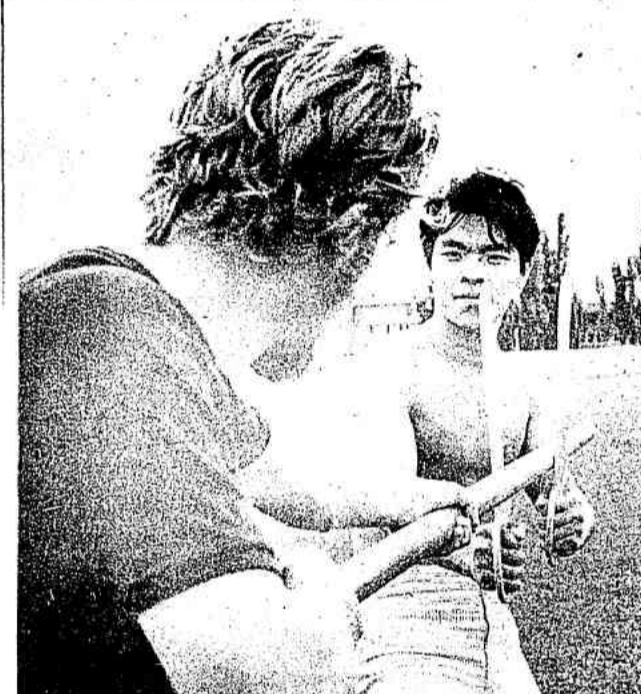
4. Fund transfers were unable to be kept down this year. The I.V. sinking fund becomes higher each year as ANU hosts more & more I.V.'s. The I.V. fares fund was increased this year and it was undersubscribed last year; a large team is travelling to Perth this year, and it is S.U. policy to help pay I.V. fares.

5. Club grants were kept to a minimum sufficient to keep clubs functioning and entering local competitions.

The Sports Council accepted the 1970 budget and decided a fee rise was unavoidable, owing to increasing costs. A fee rise would enable the Sports Union to cover costs (which they were unable to do this year); put money away for the Sports Centre and other facilities; increase grants to clubs and persevere generally air (much needed) expansionary policy; pay off this year's deficit over the years without cutting down on expenditure - other areas.

The fee rise suggested was \$4.00

L. Parris
Publicity Officer
A.N.U. Sports Union.



for the construction of the dummy in the university workshops. However the surliness of the master carpenter prevented Mr. Cheung from overseeing its construction, and the dummy eventually arrived so faultily and incorrectly made as to be useless. The club was required to pay the bill for materials used.

As a dummy is quite essential to Wing Chun training, the club's committee members spent a lot of time negotiating with S.U. for its replacement but without any result except frustration. The club is still marking time without it. More time was lost on arranging a room in the drill hall in which to train. Eventually, despite assurances to the contrary, the club was evicted by the weight trainers (for whom equipment and platforms worth some thousands of dollars are being provided), and forced to train in the judo room (where the mats are a major nuisance underfoot.)

For 1969 therefore, the club's net gain from S.U. was a \$20 table. In 1970 numbers rose to 50 financial members, probably about as high as it will go, and it was decided to ask S.U. this year for 2 wooden dummies, a second table, and four protective combat jackets. This equipment should last indefinitely, and short of an 100% increase in the club's membership would be all that is required for the future - i.e. it would represent non-recurring expenditure for the Sports Union. All this was explained carefully

during several lengthy interviews with the S.U. Secretary. Instead the Clubs grant for 1970 is \$60.

It is difficult to emphasise how trivial this amount is. It represents a tiny fraction of the monies paid into S.U. by Club members. It does not even recompense the time lost by committee members on the interminable negotiations with S.U. If Mr. Cheung were to charge the club the nominal fee of \$1. for each session at which he provides tuition for all present (in most martial arts schools, students pay about \$2 each per lesson), it would still come to more than \$60 per term.

The excuse for this mis-allocation is doubtless that the S.U. is short of funds and budgeting for a deficit this year, so that all clubs have had to accept a cut back. Even so, Aussie Rules received \$1,040 - \$500 of it to cover its Local Association Levy, and Mens Hockey \$441. However the Wing Chun Club has never received anything in the first place. (Judo got next to nothing this year - but it was set up last year with \$500 worth of mats.) It appears that the missing monies are being directed, surely quite wrongly, into special funds to build a Squash Centre and Weight-training facilities.

Mark O'Connor.

RUGBY

The Rugby Club began the season on the right foot with success in both the official pre-competition trials. On Saturday 4th April, the club took the field against Ainslie and met with success in all grades. Unfortunately the matches against Ainslie may not have been a true indication of University's form as Ainslie were rather short of players, which resulted in a number of them playing two games. However the A.N.U. sides did show a good deal of promise. A barbeque was held at North Oval after the game, which was also quite successful.

On the 11th April the corps came to North Oval and took a sound hiding in both first and second grades. They did manage a narrow victory in third grade and were lucky to hold the mighty A.N.U. fourth grade side to a draw. The 1st XV came out the winners 19-6 after being down 0-6 at half time. It was a morale boosting performance featuring a great display of guts and determination. Mike Page topped off a good game with two fine tries and Graham Grant displayed an amazing amount of slipperiness to touchdown after joining a backline movement from the fullback position. Other try scorers were Steve Jay and Steve Renalaw. If University can produce efforts such as this during the competition then it will be a side to be reckoned with and a side that is well worth coming to water. The 2nd XV came out the victors 15-3 Geoff Clarke had a good game and proved himself to be a veritable scoring machine with 4 penalty goals and a try. Paul Dodds also had a great game in the half-back position. The 3rd XV were unlucky to go down 6-0. Greg Smith showed he has lost none of his form and put in a fine performance. The 4th XV had to be content with a 3-3 draw. This side contained a number of top quality footballers with Angus Gidley-Baird and Phil Fargher making a return appearance for the club. The side also featured that sneaky half-back with the lightning dive pass, Jack Brilliant. It should also be remembered that with such polished exponents of the field goal as Lynn Jones the 4ths will definitely be a team to be reckoned with.

Congratulations to Mike Page and Peter Jell for their selection in the A.C.T. squad for country week. The same goes for Mark Davison, who not only made the A.C.T. squad for country week, but also was selected in the N.S.W. country squad for the game against the Barbarians

Club supporters are reminded that, each Saturday after the game at North Oval, the club has the use of the A.N.U Staff Centre facilities.

TABLE TENNIS

TABLE TENNIS CLUB

The A.G.M. was held on Wednesday night, 18th March. An executive committee was elected comprising:-
 Ross Westcott President
 S. Mung Ng Vice-President
 Susie Dancs Secretary
 Herbert Yuan Treasurer
 Jan Storr Publicity Officer
 Ian McDonald Publicity Officer

From the meeting came four proposals that will be put into effect.

1. A handicap tournament will be held towards the end of first term to be followed by a Bar-B-Q.
2. Regular practice sessions will be held during the week.
3. A newsletter will be sent to all club members keeping them informed of club activities.
4. A sliding ladder competition will also be organised.

3rd MAY: HANDICAP TOURNAMENT AND BAR-B-Q.

As a start to what we hope will be a swinging social programme, there will be a handicap tournament followed by a barbeque on Sunday, May 3rd. This is everyone's big chance to win a trophy for table tennis, as everybody has an equal chance of winning. Each player will play at least three matches and it is a great opportunity to play against the better players in the club and win. The barbeque to follow is something you can't afford to miss! We hope to see you all there!

Commencing at 1.00 p.m. this will be held at the Kingsley St. Drill Hall.

Entries will be accepted until 1.15 p.m. on the day. There will be an entry fee of 25c for club member, and 35c for non-members, to cover the cost of the trophy.

- Results of Competition Marches.
- ROUND 1**
 Mens: A-Grade
 ANU lost to Individuals 5-6
 A Reserve
 ANU 1 Bye
 B Grade
 ANU 1 Defeated Telopea 1 7-4
 ANU 11 Bye
 C Grade
 ANU Bye
- Womens: ANU 1 lost to Vilkas 11 0-11
 ANU 11 lost to bilkas 1 1-10



RIFLE CLUB

After many disappointments last year, the Rifle Club has started up strongly again in 1970, with a full programme for the year. The Club is holding I.V. in May, at which ten universities will be attending, including a combined team from New Zealand. In addition to I.V., the club is entering all local competitions and prize shoots.

We hope to expand our present equipment by purchasing two S.L.R. 7.62 m.m. Rifles and a re-loading set to allow members to re load their own ammunition

The club has been given the full use of two rooms in the Drill Hall, an armoury and a work shop. The club is comprehensively equipped and members are provided with all the necessary equipment, Rifles, telescopes etc.

Shoots are held every Saturday afternoon from 1.30 to about 4.30 at the new Rifle Range on Majura Road. Transport for these shoots leaves the Drill Hall, Kingsley St. at 1.05 each Saturday.

New shooters are most welcome, and expert coaching is provided by members of both the ANU club and the Canberra Rifle Club.

All enquiries about the club should be directed to Tom Jones or David Sadler c; the SPORTS UNION OFFICE.

Serious training for the I.V. competition is about to begin, so come along to one of our shoots as soon as possible

AUSSIE RULES

AUSSIE RULES

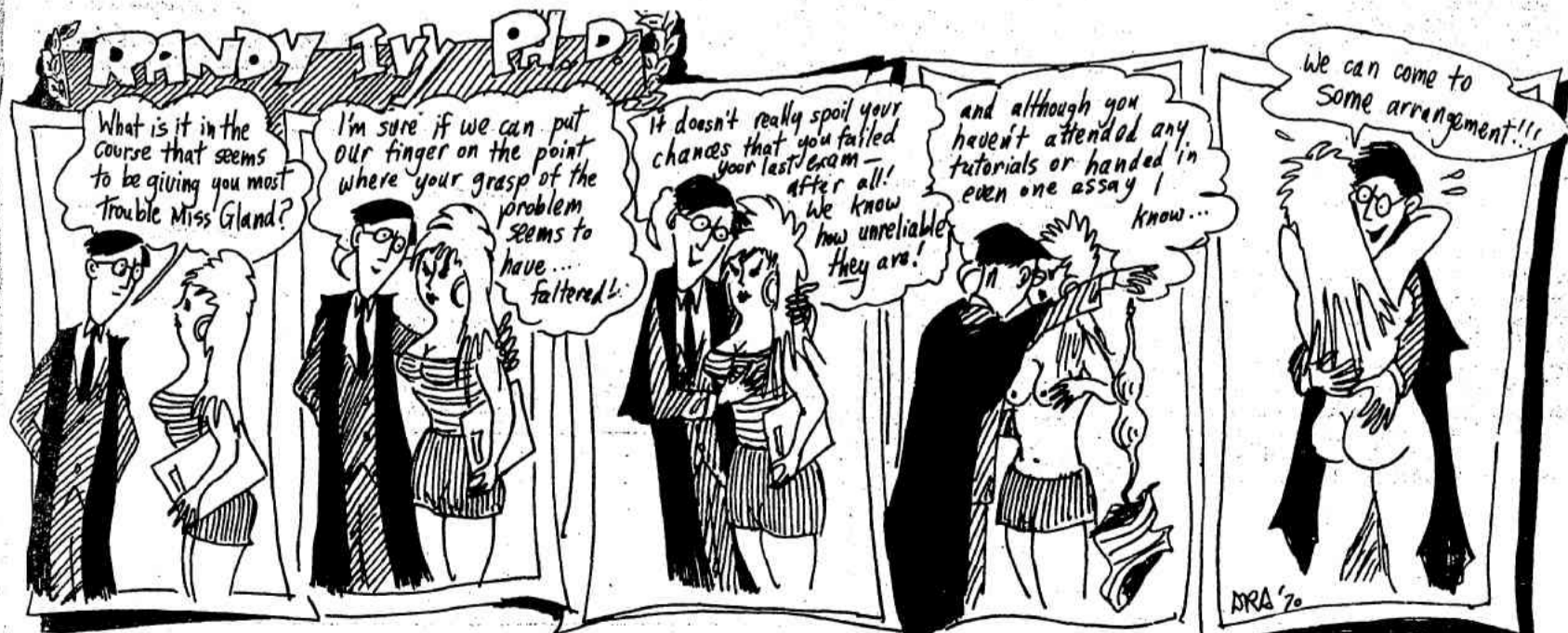
A three week "knock-out-series", sponsored by Cottees, has opened the C.A.N.F.L. Season for 1970. The A.N.U. "Blues" are among the eight teams competing in the series which began on 18 April. The "home-and-home" matches will be played over twelve rounds and will begin on 9 May. A.N.U. will have both first and second XV's competing. There is a chance that a third XVIII will compete in the Monaro Football Association. This competition also began on 18 April.

The "Blues" this year are being coached by former V.F.L. player, Pat McNamara, who has also had wide experience as a coach, both at South Melbourne and also in the Victorian Amateur Football Association. Pat has the "Blues" jumping "out of their skins", as evidenced by the great number of players attending training. Most of last year's players are back, and their numbers have been augmented by many promising new players.

The Club is disappointed that it has been unable to obtain the services of former Melbourne V.F.L. player, Ted Lees. Lees, a full-time Law student, and under League rules, therefore our player, was approached by Eastlake and offered certain pecuniary incentive to play with that Club. When A.N.U. Club appealed against Lees' registration as an Eastlake player, as was our right, the League's Permit and Match Committee found in favour of Eastlake on the grounds of "financial hardship."

Eastlake defeated the "Blues" by only three points in an early trial match, after the "Blues" had lead for most of the day. Later, a "Blues" team composed of recruits and last year's reserves easily accounted for third division side, South Woden.

Intra-club practice games have so far been hard, fast, close and interesting. Key players, Klintberg and Healy, have had many fine tussles. Healy, Whittackers and Garnaut are expected to form a very steady attack. Klintberg, with Fraser, Underdown and Vic Price, will form a defence which will severely test the best forward lines in this Competition. It is in the rucks however that the team may be found lacking, although Richie Miller is beginning to show form. Besides Miller, Dr. Munday has returned to this division and his strength will be welcome. Unfortunately we have lost the reliable Pescott, and there is no "tall timber" among the new recruits.



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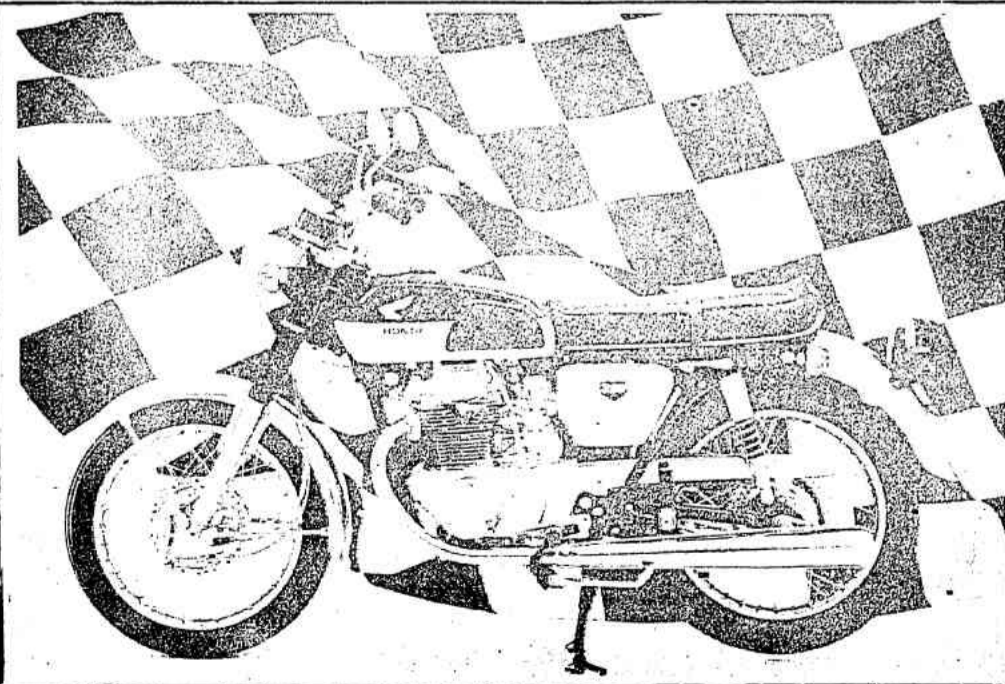


VICKI CAMPBELL - 1st Year



ROSEMARY DOUGLASS - ARTS I

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